

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For SEPTEMBER, 1753.

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III. An historical Account of the famous Bull *Unigenitus*.
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LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1753.

An Account of the BULL UNIGENITUS.

T

HE glorious stand which is made by the parliament of Paris in favour of liberty of conscience, cannot fail to be applauded by every true Briton. They oppose the vile attempts to enslave the consciences of the people, with a genius and spirit able to cope with the combined force of regal ambition, priestly cunning, and ministerial influence.

That our readers may judge of the importance of this affair, we present them with the following brief historical account of that famous bull, or constitution of the late pope, called Unigenitus*, which is but little understood, altho' it is the source of all the disputes which have lately arisen between the clergy and parliaments of France.

The design of the pope's bull, published in the year 1713, was to condemn a great number of propositions contained in a book, published by father Quesnell, intitled, "The New Testament, with moral reflections upon every verse, &c. or, An abridgement of the morality of the Gospel, the Acts of the apostles, the epistles of St. Paul, the canonical epistles, and the Revelations." Out of this book of father Quesnell's, the Pope culled 101 propositions, and passed a most severe censure upon them. Most of them express the common sentiment of those called Jansenists, relating to the efficacy of divine grace, some to the invalidity of unjust excommunications, and one to the practice of making oaths so common in the church. I shall only take notice of those propositions that relate to the reading the holy scriptures, which the pope, in this bull, has thought fit to condemn.

Prop. 79. "It is profitable and necessary in all times, all places, and for all sorts of persons, to study and know the

spirit, piety, and mysteries of the holy scriptures."

Prop. 80. "The reading of the holy scriptures is for all."

Prop. 81. "The sacred obscurity of the word of God is no reason for the laity to dispense with the obligation of reading it."

Prop. 82. "The Lord's day must be sanctified by christians with the reading of pious books, and above all of the holy scriptures. It is mischievous to think of withdrawing a christian from the reading thereof."

Prop. 83. "It is an illusion to persuade one's self, that the knowledge of the mysteries of religion must not be imparted to women by reading the sacred books. The abuses of scripture, and heresies, are not sprung from the simplicity of women, but from the proud knowledge of men."

Prop. 84. "To snatch the New Testament out of the hands of christians, or to keep it shut to them, by depriving them of the means of understanding it, is to shut unto them the mouth of Christ."

Prop. 85. "To forbid christians the reading the holy scriptures, especially of the gospel, is to forbid the use of light to the children of light, and to make them suffer a sort of excommunication."

On these propositions, among the rest, the pope passed his censure in the following words:

"Wherefore having heard the judgment of the cardinals, and other divines aforesaid, which they delivered to us both in word and writing, and having implored the assistance of divine light, by appointing private and also publick prayers for that end, we do by this our unalterable constitution declare, condemn, and reject respectively, all and every one of the propositions aforesaid, as false, impious, sounding ill in, and offensive to pious ears, scandalous, pernicious, rash, injurious to the church and her practice, contumelious, not only to the church but

September, 1753.

* From the first word of the bull, which begins thus; Unigenitus filius Dei plantavit vineam.

to the slate, seditious, wicked, blasphemous, suspected of heresy, and also favouring or hereticks, heresies, and schism too, erroneous, bordering upon heresy, and in fine also heretical, &c."

And in this constitution he commands the faithful of both sexes, that "they presume not to hold, teach, or preach otherwise concerning the propositions than is contained in this constitution. Insomuch as whoever shall teach, defend, or publish them or any of them jointly or severally, or shall treat of them by way of dispute, publick or private; unless to impugn them, shall, *ipso facto*, without any other declaration, incur the church censures, and be obnoxious to other penalties appointed by law against such delinquent. He further forbids the printing of the said book of father Quesnell's, and forbids every one of the faithful the reading, transcribing, keeping, or using it, under the pain of excommunication to be incurred, *ipso facto*. He requires his venerable brethren, patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, and other ordinaries, and also the inquisitors of heresy, that by all means they restrain and reduce whosoever shall contradict or rebel against the constitution, by the penalties and censures aforesaid, and the other remedies of law and fact, even by calling in, if need be, the secular power."

This remarkable bull concludes thus, "Let no one then infringe or audaciously oppose this our declaration, condemnation, prohibition, and interdict; and if any one presume to attempt this, let him know he shall incur the indignation of Almighty God, and that of his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul. Given at Rome at St. Mary Major a, in the year of our Lord 1713, the 6th of the ides of September, and in the 13th year of our pontificate."

By the terrible rearing of this bull the pope thought to silence the doctrines of father Quesnell, but great numbers of the French nation have embraced them. The clergy therefore make use of this bull as a sort of test to discover such hereticks; and if they do not subscribe to it, the sacraments and other rights of the church are refused them.

For the Gout or Rheumatism.
℞. Aristolochia rotunda, or Birthwort
Gentian two drachms
Germander one drachm
Ground pine tops and leaves.
Centaury one drachm

TAKE of all these well dry'd, powder'd and sifted, as fine as you can, equal weight, mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder

every morning fasting in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like best; keep fasting an hour and a half after it, continue this for three months without interruption, then diminish the dose to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a drachm for three months longer, then to $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm for six months more, taking it regularly every morning, if possible. After the first year it will be sufficient to take $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm every other day. As this medicine operates insensibly, it will take perhaps two years before you receive any great benefit, so you must not be discouraged tho' you do not perceive any great amendment; it works slow but sure, it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, so one lives soberly and abstains from those meats and liquors that have alway's been accounted pernicious in the gout, as champaigne, drams, high saucers, &c.

N. B. In the rheumatism that is only accidental, and not habitual, a few of the drachm doses may do; but if an habitual C or that has been of long duration, then you must take it as for the gout; the remedy requires patience, as it operates but slow in most distempers.

A RECEIPT for MODERN DRESS.
From the Salisbury Journal, Sept. 27.

HANG a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, [pompon; Snout it off with a flow'r, vulgo ditt. Let your powder be grey, and braid up your hair.

Like the mane of a colt, to be sold at a fair; A short pair of jumps, half an ell from your chin,

To make you appear like one just lying-in; Before, for your breast, pin a stomacher bib on, [bon.

Ragout it with cutlets of silver and rib; Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be, [vaux-de-frize;

Was it not for Vandyke, blown with the Let your gown be a sack, blue, yellow or green, [sixteen;

And frizzle your elbows with ruffles F E Furl off your lawn apron, with flounces in rows, [your toes;

Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and Make your petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide, [are ty'd;

May decently shew how your garters With fringes of knotting, your Dicky cabod,

On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la-daub; But mount on French heels when you go to a ball, [can fall;

'Tis the fashion to totter, and shew you Throw modesty out from your manners and face,

A-la-mode de Francois, you're a bit of

for his grace.

1753. Of the ECLIPSE of the SUN in October. 397

Of the SOLAR ECLIPSE there will be on Friday, Oct. 26, 1753, in the Morning.

TYPE for LONDON.

Begins

25° 9" after 8

Middle

38° 51" after 9

Ends

47° 9" after 10



Digits eclipsed 3

Duration 2 hours 10'

EDINBURGH.

Begins

24° 38" after 8

Middle

30° 33" after 9

Ends

33° 7" after 10



Digits eclipsed 6 deg. 32"

Duration 2 hours 8' 29"

DUBLIN.

Begins

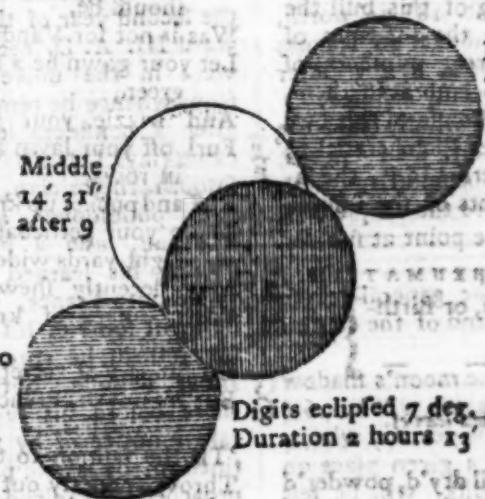
7° 35" after 8

Middle

14° 31" after 9

Ends

20° 40" after 10



Digits eclipsed 7 deg. 5'

Duration 2 hours 13' 5"

NOTES.

At the time of the Eclipse of the Sun, the Moon will be in the constellation of Cancer, and the Sun in the constellation of Libra.

N. O. T. E. S. &c. &c.

2. **A**T the middle of the general eclipse the whole penumbra will not be comprehended within the earth's illuminated disk.

3. Nor can there any where be a total eclipse, except at those places where the altitude of the moon, at the time the center of the penumbra passes over or near them, shall be 14° or more.

3. In the lat. $34^{\circ} 4'$ north, $21^{\circ} 33' \frac{1}{2}$ west long. about 100 leagues N. W. of the Madeiras, the penumbra will first touch the earth $59' 35''$ after 7, where the eclipse will begin at the supreme point of the sun's periphery at sun-rise.

4. The center of the penumbra will first be received upon the earth $9' 1'$ after 9, in the lat. $46^{\circ} 2'$ north, $33^{\circ} 1' \frac{1}{2}$ west long. about 140 leagues north-west of the Azores, where the sun will rise centrally eclipsed.

5. At $19' 47''$ after 10, the sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon, in the lat. $21^{\circ} 48' \frac{1}{2}$ north, $25^{\circ} 1' \frac{1}{2}$ east long. which answers to the eastern extremity of Zaara or the Desert, near the river Nubia, that falls into the Nile, which, without doubt, will greatly surprize the migratory inhabitants of that barren place. In this longitude, the sun being on the meridian, will be more or less eclipsed from $11^{\circ} 48'$ south, to $77^{\circ} 25'$ north lat. at the former of which places the moon will but just be in contact with the vertical point of the sun; but at the latter the desert will be 2 digits $32'$ upon the lower part of the sun's disk.

6. In the lat. 19° north, $31^{\circ} 23' \frac{1}{2}$ east long. a little to the west of Nubia, the sun will be centrally eclipsed in the 90° of the ecliptick, at $40' 19''$ after 10.

7. The center of the penumbra will leave the earth in the north part of the bay of Bengal, in the lat. $18^{\circ} 23'$ north, long. $84^{\circ} 44' \frac{1}{2}$ east, about 30 leagues east of Bimlipatan: Here, at $4' 3''$ after 12, the sun will set centrally eclipsed.

8. The penumbra will wholly leave the earth $9' 29''$ after 1, in lat. $6^{\circ} 13'$ north, $70^{\circ} 13' \frac{1}{2}$ east long. at the most northern of the Maldivia's, where the eclipse will end at the sun's supreme point at sun-set. Hence,

9. The duration of the general eclipse will be 5 hours $9' 54''$, and of the central 2 hours $59' 2''$.

10. The velocity of the moon's shadow when passing over the earth will be $26 \frac{1}{2}$ miles per minute; but the velocity wherewith it will recede from a given place on the earth's illuminated disk, will be less than it. Thus, for example, its reces-

sion from Dublin, about the time of the middle of the eclipse at that place, will be but $26 \frac{1}{2}$ miles per minute: The reason is, all places of the earth are carried by its rotation from west to east, and so those places of the earth's illuminated hemisphere following the shade with a slower pace must, of consequence, diminish the velocity whereby it moves from them.

11. Tho' the times in the preceding notes respect London only, yet they may easily be adapted to any other place. See London Magazine for May, 1748, p. 220, 221, 222, where are also directions for viewing a solar eclipse.

Vicarage-House,
Shoreditch, Sept. 4, 1753. C. MORTON.

THE LIFE OF GEOFFRY CHAUCER,
the Father of English Poetry. With a
curious PRINT of his HEAD.

THE place of Chaucer's birth has been almost as much controverted as that of Homer, some assigning Berkshire, others Oxfordshire, particularly Woodstock, for that honour; but the most probable conjecture is, that he was born at London. His descent is equally uncertain, tho' it is most likely that his father was a knight; for we find one John Chaucer attending upon Edward III. and queen Philippa, in their expedition to Flanders and Cologn, who had the king's protection to go over sea in the 12th year of his reign. The supposition that this gentleman was Chaucer's father, whether a knight or not, is strengthened by his making, after leaving the university and inns of law, his first application to the court; as it is not unlikely that the services of the father should recommend the son.

But wherever Chaucer drew his first breath, or whoever was his father, it is universally agreed, that he was born in the second year of the reign of king Edward III. A. D. 1328. His first studies were in the university of Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, and after a considerable stay there, he became (says Leland) "a ready logician, a smooth rhetorician, a pleasant poet, a great philosopher, an ingenious mathematician, and a holy divine." Upon leaving his learned retirement, he travelled into France, Holland, &c. where he spent some of his younger days. Upon his return, he entered himself into the Inner Temple; but had not been long there before his superior abilities were taken notice of by some persons of distinction, by whose patronage he then approached the splendor of the court. He was now about the age of 30, and be-



Printed for Mr. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pall Mall. Nov 1758.

besides the advantages of wit and learning, was remarkable for the comeliness of his person, and his genteel behaviour; so that he now became a finished courtier. He was first made page to the king, a place then of great honour. In the 41st year of Edward III. he received an annuity of 20 marks per ann. which was A no inconsiderable pension in those days. The year after he was advanced to be of the king's privy chamber, and soon after his shield-bearer. He now contracted friendships, and procured the esteem of persons of the first quality: Queen Philippa, the duke of Lancaster, and his dutchess Blanch shewed particular honour to him; and lady Margaret the king's daughter, and the countess of Pembroke, gave him their most zealous patronage as a poet. In his poems called the Romaunt of the Rose, and Troilus and Cresoide, he gave offence to some court ladies by the looseness of his description, which the lady Margaret resented, and obliged him to atone for it by his Legend of good Women, a piece as chaste as the others were luxuriously amorous; and, under the name of the Daifey, he veils lady Margaret, whom of all his patrons he most esteemed.

By the recommendation of the dutchess Blanch, he married Philippa Rouet, sister to the guardianess of her grace's children, who was a native of Hainault. In the 46th year of the king's reign, he was sent, in commission with others, to treat with the doge and senate of Genoa; and for his successful negotiations there, the king granted to him by letters patent, by the title of *Armiger Notter*, one pitcher of wine daily in the port of London, and soon after made him comptroller of the customs. The duke of Lancaster, whose favourite passion was ambition, which required the assistance of men of ability and learning, engaged warmly in our poet's interest; besides, the duke was remarkably fond of lady Catherine Swynford, Chaucer's wife's sister, who was then guardianess to his children, and whom he afterwards married: So that he was doubly attached to him, and with the varying fortune of the duke of Lancaster, we find Chaucer rise or fall: He was now necessarily entangled in the affairs of state, which, amidst the various broils and disturbances at court, sometimes proved very prejudicial and even dangerous to him, and occasioned him once to fly his country. On his return, he was for some time in very low and distressed circumstances, till the duke of Lancaster's interest reviving, Chaucer's good fortune returned with it, and he

was in great favour with K. Richard II. who, among other benefactions, restored to him his grant of a pitcher of wine daily, and a pipe annually, to be delivered to him by his son Thomas, then chief butler to the king. But being now about 70 years of age, he quitted the stage of grandeur, and retired to Dunnington-Castle, near Newbury, in Berkshire, to reflect at leisure upon past transactions in the still retreats of contemplation. In this retirement he spent his remaining days, universally loved and honoured: He was familiar with all men of learning in his time: Gower, Ocelete, Lidgate, and Wickliffe our first reformer, were his great admirers and particular friends: He was also well acquainted with foreign poets, particularly Francis Petrarch, the famous Italian poet, and refiner of the language. After a retirement of about two years Chaucer died, Oct. 25, 1400, in the 72d year of his age, and in the 2d of the reign of Henry IV. He had two sons, one of which, viz. Thomas, above-mentioned, made a great figure in the state, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. V. and VI.

Dryden says, our Chaucer was poet laureat to three kings; but Urry is of opinion that Dryden must be mistaken, as among all his works not one court poem is to be found; and Selden observes, that he could find no poet honoured with that title in England before the reign of Edward IV. to whom one John Kaye dedicated the Siege of Rhodes in prose, by the title of his Humble Poet Laureat.

E The following words of Urry will very well display the character of this great man. "As to his temper, says he, he had a mixture of the gay, the modest, and the grave. His reading was deep and extensive, his judgment sound and discerning; he was communicative of his knowledge, and ready to correct or pass over the faults of his cotemporary writers. He knew how to judge of and excuse the slips of weaker capacities, and pitied rather than exposed the ignorance of that age. In one word, he was a great scholar, a pleasant wit, a candid critick, a sociable companion, a stedfast friend, a great philosopher, a temperate economist, and a pious christian." As to his genius as a poet, Dryden (than whom a higher authority cannot be produced) speaking of Homer and Virgil, positively asserts, that our author exceeded the latter, and stands in competition with the former.

G His language, how unintelligible soever it may seem, is almost as modern as any of his cotemporaries, or of those who

who followed him at the distance of 50, or 60 years.

* An Account of CHAUCER's Works.

The Court of Love was written while he resided at Cambridge, in the 18th year of his age. The Craft Lovers was written in 1348, and the Remedy of Love probably about the same time. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, taken from Origen, was written by him in his early years, and perhaps Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiae was translated by him about the same time. The Romaunt of the Rose is a translation from the French: It seems to have been translated about the time of the rise of Wickliffe's opinions, it consisting of violent invectives against religious orders. The Complaint of the Black Knight, is supposed to be written on account of the duke of Lancaster's marriage. The poem of Troilus and Cressida was written in the early part of his life. The House of Fame; from this poem Mr. Pope acknowledges he took the hint of his Temple of Fame. The book of Blaunch the Duchess, commonly called the Dreme of Chaucer, was written upon the death of that lady. The Assembly of Fowls, or Parliament of Briddis, was written before the death of queen Philippa. The Life of St. Cecilia seems to have been first a single poem, afterwards made one of his Canterbury Tales, which is told by the second Nonne: And so perhaps was that of the Wife of Bath, which he advises John of Gaunt to read, and was afterwards inserted in his Canterbury Tales. The Canterbury Tales were written about the year 1383. It is certain the Tale of the Nonnes Priest was written after the insurrection of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler. The Flower and the Leaf was written by him in the Prologue to the Legend of Gode Women. Chaucer's ABC, called la Priere de nostre Dame, was written for the use of the duchess Blanch. La belle Dame sans Mercy, was translated from the French of Alain Chartier, secretary to Lewis XI. King of France. The Complaint of Mars and Venus was translated from the French. The Complaint of Annilda to false Arçite. The Legend of Gode Women (called the Assembly of Ladies, and by some the Nineteen Ladies) was written to oblige the queen, at the request of the countess of Pembroke. The Treatise of the Conclusion of the Astrolabie was written in G the year 1391. Of the Cuckow and Nightingale; this seems by the description to have been written at Woodstock. The Ballade beginning, In Feverre, &c. was a compliment to the countess of Pembroke. Several other ballads are ascribed to him,

some of which are justly suspected not to have been his. The comedies imputed to him are no other than his Canterbury Tales, and the Tragedies were those the monks tell in his Tales. The Testament of Love was written in his trouble the latter part of his life. The Song beginning, Fly fro the Prese, &c. was written in his death-bed.

* A Specimen of CHAUCER's Poetry.

The PARDONERS PROLOGUE.

Lordings! quoth he, in chirch when I preche,

I paine mee to have an have an hauteine And ring it out, as round as doth a bell;

For I can all by rote that I tell.

My tyme is always one, and ever was,

(Radix omnium malorum est cupiditas)

First, I pronounce fro whence I come,

And then my bills, I shew all and some;

Our liege—lords seal on my patent!

That shew I first, my body to warrent;

C That no man be so bold, priest ne clerk,

Me to disturb of Christ's holy werke;

And after that I tell forth my tales,

Of bulls, of popes, and of cardinales,

Of patriarches, and of bishops I shew;

And in Latin I speake wordes a few,

To faver with my predication,

And for to sterte men to devotion.

Then shew I forth my long, christall stones,

Ycrammed full of clouts and of bones;

Relickes they been, as were they, echone!

Then have I, in Latin a shoder-bone,

Which that was of an holy Jewes-shepe,

Good men, say, take of my words kepe!

If this bone we washen in any well,

If cow, or calfe, shepe, or oxe sywell

That any worm hath eaten, or hem strong,

E Take water of this well, and wash his tong,

And it is hole a non: And furthermore,

Of pockes, and scabs, and every sore

Shall shepe be hole, that of this well

Drinketh a draught: Take keep of that

I tell!

If that the good man, that beasts oweth,

Woll every day, ere the cooke croweth,

Fasting drink of this well, a draught,

(As think holy Jew our elders taught)

His beasts and his stores shall multiplie;

And Sirs, also it healeth jealousie,

For, tho' a man be fall in jealous rage,

Let make with this water his potage,

And never shall he more his wife mistrust,

Thughe, in sooth, the defaut by her wif:

All had she taken prysys two or three!

Here is a mittaine eke, that ye may see,

He that has his hand well put in this

mittaine;

He shall have multiplying of his graine,

When he hath sown, be it wheat or otes;

So that he offer good pens or grotes!

JOUR.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 367.

Although I have already sent you a 'long Debate we had in our Club upon the Jews Bill, yet as we had several Debates upon the same Subject, in which many remarkable Speeches were made, and as many of your Readers may be desirous to see some of them, I have sent you the following, which was made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, upon what we call the third Reading of the Bill, and was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
SIR,

BY the motion now made for adjourning this debate to a distant day, I am at liberty to speak to both these questions, first, Whether this bill ought to pass at all, and secondly, Whether it ought to pass at this time. The first of these questions depends wholly upon the merits or demerits of the bill: The latter upon the weight of the arguments of the gentleman in the administration, who has just now spoken. —I shall beg leave, in the first place, to consider those arguments,—and in the next, to say something to the bill itself.

The first reason given by the Hon. gentleman why this bill ought not to be postponed, but to be passed at this time, —is, because he finds the nature of the bill wholly misunderstood even by the petitioners themselves who have appeared at the bar, and consequently, that it must and will be greatly misapprehended by the nation, if it should end here:—Whereas if the bill should pass, it will become a law, printed, promulgated, and fully known to the whole people, who will then see how much they have been imposed upon by some factious and designing men, who have stirred against it in the city of London, and have been dignified by the Hon. gentleman with the title of *the scabby sheep*.

Sir, I hope the gentleman will excuse me, for I neither want a proper regard for him, nor bear him any particular ill will; but it is impossible for me to avoid saying, that his reasoning in this instance is neither consistent with that candour which he professes, nor well founded in any respect. Upon what does he found it? Upon a question, which he just before put to one of the petitioners at the bar, (which I own I thought a strange one at the time, after that person had been

E— of E—,

September, 1753.

speaking very intelligently against it for half an hour,) whether he understood what was the intention of the bill? to which he made answer, that he understood himself, and believed every body understood, that the intention of the bill was to naturalize the Jews.—The gentleman takes advantage

A of this expression, observes that the bill is not a bill to naturalize the Jews, but a bill to take away the incapacities which, by the common law of the land, and by the statute laws, they now lie under to be naturalized—and from hence argues,

that even the petitioners themselves against the bill are ignorant of the nature of the bill.—But is this way of fishing for inaccurate answers out of the mouth of respectable merchants, coming humbly to lay their apprehensions upon a point of great national concern, in a regular and parliamentary way, before you, a fair method of proceeding? Is there any dignity in this manner of debate?—The gentleman at the bar spoke essentially

B the truth, *This is a bill intended to naturalize the Jews, or it is a bill intending nothing.*—Ninety-nine men in an hundred would have expressed themselves in the same manner upon the same question, and none, who had not conceived a mean and disrespectful opinion of this house, would have thought it necessary to have guarded

C what he said against a quibble (pardon the expression) of such a kind as this.

The next reason offered by the Hon. gentleman, why we should immediately proceed to pass this bill, is drawn from the respect due to the other house, who have agreed to it with almost a general voice.—*That the postponing the consideration of this bill would be treating them with some degree of disrespect.* To this I answer, that

E it seems to me, and I take it to have been always understood in this place, that it was more respectful to any bill, or the advocates of any bill, to let it fall gently by adjourning the consideration of it to a long day, than to cast it out of the house upon debate, with that resentment, which I think the bill does thoroughly deserve. Unless, therefore, the gentleman means by this respect to the other house, that we must pass this bill because they have been pleased to pass it, his arguments from the respect due to them makes nothing to his purpose—I have great respect for the other house, because they are one of the three constituent parts of the legislature, and of equal importance to the

constitution of this country with either of the other two.—As such, I have dared, upon a very late occasion, to be their advocate against a very indecent abuse, which I should myself have blushed to have offered to any person, or in any place, upon any provocation. I mean the bill * (still depending in this house) in opposition to which the banner of popularity has been displayed by those who, to the best of my memory, never acted under it before; and against which the democratical affections of the lowest orders of the people have been attempted to be moved, by reflections as gross as vulgar upon the whole body of the lords. I opposed the levelling doctrines then urged, and I resisted the indignity then offered to that order. It was my duty so to do, and it is equally my duty now to resist the ill use attempted to be made of their authority, in order to restrain the freedom of our proceedings, and to employ an aristocratical influence upon this house.

The third and last reason of the Hon. gentleman, why this bill ought to pass at this time, is derived from the progress this bill has already made in this house. It has been read a first time, a second time, committed, ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and the question is now before you, That it should pass this day.—Therefore what? Because in every stage of the considerations that have been had upon it, the advocates in favour of the bill have out-numbered those who were against it, therefore they who have still offered further and stronger reasons against the bill, are not to have any answers to those reasons. It is sufficient to be told, the bill has proceeded thus far, therefore it must pass now.—But give me leave to say, this kind of talk is a very light treatment of the forms and orders of this house:—If the forms and rules of this house, as to the course of bills, are not contemptible, they are of use; and they can be of no use, unless they mean to give you opportunity, in every step, upon every law, to consider and reconsider the subject-matter of that law, abstracted from any regard to the opinion which had prevailed at any time or times of debate before.

Permit me now, Sir, to consider the main question, *Shall this bill pass at all, or not?* With my concurrence it shall never pass, and I will explain to you the motives, which determine me to set my face against it. First, out of regard to religion, and reverence to parliament, and secondly, for reasons grounded on the inutility, prejudice and danger of the measure.

Sir, I shall not say much, or speak with any affectation, to the religious part: I never entertained strait or narrow principles as to religion, either in speculation or in practice. Reason and reflection have indeed convinced me, that a want of charity to all sects and descriptions of men is not only very unbecoming, but very weak, and still more wicked—I do likewise abhor all that cant and hypocrisy, passion, and enthusiastick zeal, which seizes some, and is often put on by others, in regard to matters of this kind.—But at the same time I know, that a serious sense of religion, and a real reverence for the established religion of every country, is essential to the safety of every individual, and to the very being of government itself.—I think it therefore highly impolitic for this house, to bring the gravity of their sentiments upon this important point, into any doubt or question.—And I am fully persuaded, that one or other of these two things must happen upon the passing this bill into a law:—Either the

publick will be prevailed upon (by this countenance which you propose to give to the avowed enemies of the religion of your country) to look upon that religion as a mere fable, as conceiving it agreeable to that indifference which (tho' falsely) they will imagine you mean to shew upon that subject: Or, if the corruption

of these times have not depraved them so far as to think religion a jest, and christianity a farce, they will view your conduct in a very odious light.—If you stand in your right senses, you cannot, for your own sakes, as members of a civil society, wish that your influence upon the minds of the people should extend

so far as in the supposition I have first put.

—In the latter case, you would do well to reflect what consequences may result from it to your own existence. If the opinions of the people are, either justly or unjustly, so formed as to believe, (which, unjust as it would be, may still possibly be the case at this time) — that parliaments have lost all attention to their civil liberties; and if in the same temper of their minds, you should lead them into a farther error, and superadd a conviction that you sit equally loose to their religious rights;—What support can you expect?

—How long can you hope to subsist as a parliament against the power which you say you annually raise, and conceit yourselves now able to controul, but which, without any doubt, may then treat you as the same power raised by your predecessors formerly treated them?—I speak, in the next place, to the inutility of this bill.

The benefit to arise from the admission of any foreign people upon earth can consist in these circumstances only,—That they will bring over great treasures:—That their numbers will increase the military strength and power of the state:—That they will improve your manufactures, and extend your trade.

As to the treasures that will be brought over by this admission of the Jews, you have been told by great authorities at the bar, that in fact there are very few rich Jews to come from any part of the known world, and as things now stand this country must be the place, in which all Jews of considerable property, who are here already, will remain, and to which all others will naturally come without the aid of this bill:—Because the lenity of our laws, and security of property to men of all persuasions whatsoever, affords a better protection to them than they can find in any other part of Europe.—In point of privilege, whatever has been said, they enjoy none greater in any nation upon earth.—We are told, that they are indulged in France to buy houses in the trading towns:—And by law they have been intitled to this here for many centuries, tho' excluded from the right of purchasing any estates in land, which they are neither by law intitled to do here, or any where else that I know of, or, as I stand at present informed, do believe, in the christian world.—If therefore they have neither considerable wealth to bring, nor want superior inducements already to come, it is nothing but a wanton spirit of innovation, of changing the old laws of England, and setting up for every novel institution (the very disease of the times) that can prompt us to this ungracious act.

But does any man expect any encrease of strength or military power, from adding to the numbers of your people by the admission of the Jews?—Tho' it be true, that in defiance of the fundamental laws of this country:—In direct contradiction of the very act of settlement itself,—foreigners are now actually listed, not only in your armies, but in the very guards;—and that in the instance of a late and signal infraction of the laws, aggravated by circumstances of unparalleled cruelty and oppression, and actually communicated this very session to this house, yet the very soldier named (after full notice of his case in parliament, and after petitioning for his discharge) is still by violence detained in the service:—And tho' this incontestably proves, that our armies cannot be compleated out of our natural born subjects, for I am not to suppose any

power but necessity in this country to be above the law;—yet I will venture to say, that Jewish troops will not serve the purposes, either of the nation, the administration, or the crown.—I must confess however, that one purpose may be answered by their admission:—The abomination in which they are held by the people of this kingdom, should they grow insolent, or obnoxious by their numbers, may provoke excesses against them, which, when all other arguments fail for a standing army, may furnish new ones for its support.—For it is no extravagant supposition, should this bill pass, that the consequence may hereafter be not only the establishment, but the employment of an army to knock our own christian fellow-subjects on the head, in protection of our foreign Jews.

Sir, it is equally chimerical to propose any advantage from the manufactures or labour of the Jews, which have been both idly mentioned: Whence are these manufacturing, these labouring Jews to come?—I question whether any number of Jews at this time exercise any manufacture, or follow any laborious profession in any part of the known world.—And in truth from their obstinate superstition, and the total difference of their customs in every circumstance of life, it would be utterly impossible for them to mix with our people, were they never so well qualified for it in every other respect. But we are told—admitting all this—they may still greatly extend our commerce.—Sir, if we flatter ourselves with any notions of this kind, we do it in opposition to all experience, both of antient and modern times.—The trade of the Jews, as it appears by the oldest of our histories, and the earliest records both here and in other countries, was usury, brokerage, and jobbing, in a higher or a lower degree.—By this traffick, in former ages, they distressed and ruined the christian subjects in such numbers every where, as to draw down upon them from time to time the resentment of all nations, and in this traffick they have improved so far in this age, as now to ruin whole kingdoms instead of individuals, by aiding ministers to beggar the states they serve, by which traffick also they have greatly aided to plunge this nation into a debt of near 80 millions; but for real commerce, and any honest trade of merchandize, even in this country, where the greatest opportunities of trade exist, where their people have the largest fortunes to carry it on, their dealings are so inconsiderable, that they do not deserve to be the object of our attention in any degree, otherwise than as

the enquiry into the fact may prove the contrary of the pretence. For in truth, it will not be found, that of all the immense fortunes made by the Jews now subsisting among us, any one has been otherwise acquired than by contracts, subscriptions, commissions, and correspondences, and all kinds of jobbing with the necessities A of the publick in the late war.

Since therefore the naturalization of the Jews tends to no important addition of property to this kingdom ;—to no possible encrease of strength ;—to no improvement in manufactures ;—to no extension of the commerce of the kingdom, this bill can be no measure of utility, and cannot merit the sanction of this house.

I now come to lay before you the prejudice and danger, which I apprehend from this bill.

The first relates to the commerce of the kingdom, and has been strongly stated by the gentlemen who spoke in behalf of themselves and other merchants of London at the bar.—They have told you, that C in Portugal, tho' many who are known to be Jews in their heart do reside there, yet any Jew would be burnt at a stake who avowed his religion, and did not put himself under the immediate protection of the Inquisition by the title of a new Christian :—That they really apprehend this aversion to be so violent, that when it shall be known in that country, that we have taken a measure of this kind in favour of that race, we shall be looked upon as the most impious nation upon earth, our merchants and houses there will stand in great danger,—and our commerce run the risque of being greatly impaired, if not totally destroyed :—That at present our trade thither is of great E profit to this kingdom, we being now treated as the most favoured nation :—That France has been long assiduous at that court, to obtain a treaty which might put her upon the same footing with Great Britain in respect to her commerce there :—That hitherto indeed she has not succeeded, but that there is great probability, that from the bigotry of that court, inflamed by that of the people of all degrees, she may carry her point if this bill should pass.—Sir, none of us are able to judge how probable such a consequence may be. I thank God, we are ourselves so free from this bigotted disposition, that we cannot easily raise our ideas to those absurdities, to which such notions carry the people of those countries ;—yet certainly for a measure of little or no utility at all; a risque of this nature, apprehended so much, and pointed out to you by the trading interest of this kingdom, who

can judge of this better than we can, should not be run.

But inconveniences of this sort are considerations far inferior to the danger, which this bill threatens to bring upon the general establishment of this kingdom.—I am to suppose that this bill must have this effect, that the Jews who are now here, or who are to come here, will lay out vast sums of money in land. The advocates for this bill have been imprudent enough to intimate, that this is their intention :—This they avow to be one of the greatest benefits they expect from it, as it will raise the price of lands.—Now, Sir, if this should not be the case, what has B been already said proves that the bill will have no effect, which is alone a sufficient reason why it should not pass :—But if it should have this consequence, I do maintain it to be the most formidable and highly dangerous measure that was ever pursued ;—for it directly tends to the ruin, and even annihilation of the present landed interest of England. Of what importance is it to Englishmen, that the price of lands in England should be raised, to this end only, that by this advance of price the people may be tempted to throw those lands for ever into the hands of the Jews ?—The present old English generation, who have now possession of the landed estates of England, are for once indeed to have the insidious advantage of being bought out of them at an advanced price, —but nationally they and their posterity for ever after are to be deprived of their inheritances here, and the Jews are to remain for ever the land-holders of Great-Britain, and for ever after to enjoy our titles to this kingdom.—In whatever degree this bill is to operate by the sale of our lands to Jews, it operates more or less to turn the tables upon the Christians in favour of the Jews,—to put the Jews upon the ground of the English, and the English upon the present footing of the Jews.—And suppose this bill should only have an extensive operation of this sort, (which it must have) and not an universal operation, (which it may have in length of time) yet great estates in all the counties of England will of necessity fall, and that very soon too, into Jewish hands :—Then let me ask, whether it is possible that great estates should not give great influence ? Let me follow it with another question, whether great influence (in G whatever hands) will not be called upon to exert itself by the ministers of this country in all future elections ? Let me pursue it farther with a third, whether this influence so acquired, so called upon to exert itself, will not be exerted ?—I say,

say, that undoubtedly it will; for obnoxious as this Jewish interest will be, it must lean upon the administration for support.—Every sect in religion not favoured by the people, or thoroughly countenanced by the law: All new bodies of foreigners, even to the third generation, do it for the same reason:—And if we see this in the conduct of all who settle among us by denization or by naturalization:—If we see it in the conduct of the Dissenters of all denominations, and even of the Roman-Catholicks themselves, the latter of whom most commonly give their weight to the same scale; and the former too generally, and too openly, in several counties, and in many boroughs, form themselves into an avowed interest for the ministerial powers in all times:—Can any man doubt but that the Jewish dissenters will become in like manner the servants of the same power in all corporations of the kingdom, where they shall procure any establishment? And can it be doubted byt that their establishments will be more potent in our boroughs, than those of the dissenters of any other denomination, as their riches are so much more considerable, and their union so much closer and more distinct, than that of any other sett of dissenters in the nature of things can be?

That the Jewish landed influence in counties, and the Jewish dissenting interest in the boroughs must and will act in this manner, and may even hereafter drive out every other dissenting interest of the kingdom, is not possible to be denied; from whence another argument arises, which I shall offer to you with great sincerity and great good-will to the peace and quiet of my country.

It has been thought, in the situation of the royal family at this time, by every prudent and every honest man, that every means should be pursued to maintain the present tranquillity of this country: Many who think that they have publick as well as private reasons enough to oppose ministers and measures, yet restrain themselves at this conjuncture, from these honest considerations.—To this circumstance some men owe their undisturbed enjoyment of the great profits, and unexampled power of the high stations in which they stand. How then can we account for their infatuation, to call it no worse, of urging a measure like this against what cannot but be known, without any immediate evidence of publick alarm or resentment, to be utterly repugnant to the genius and sentiments of the people of Great-Britain: Sir, it is no new thing that ministers should wan-

tonly and weakly create confusion, and from a contempt of those they govern raise an opposition themselves:—But our ministers certainly are not aware how national, how general this opposition may probably become, which, from the times in which we stand, and from the A tendency it may probably acquire, it is neither wise nor honest to provoke.

The present administration are some of them the same men, others bred at least in the same school, most if not all of them able to remember the spirit that rose against their connexion, and overthrew them, towards the end of the reign of queen Anne.—The origin of that was a B silly measure which jarred the same string with this.—It is true they recovered their ground again by the accident of the queen's death, and the accession of the present royal family to the throne.—But let them take care now; if they overthrow themselves by the same wantonness, the same presumption, the same inattention to or ignorance of the true temper of the people, they possibly may fall never to rise again.

For my own part, dead as all spirit appears to be throughout the whole nation, I do verily believe, this bill will rouze it, but in a way of all others, in which I should least wish to see it rise.—I detest the race the nation was hurried to run by that spirit which I have just now mentioned, and I rejoice that I know (and I have had opportunities to know it perhaps better than any man in this house,) that a moderation, and a fair disposition to the present royal family, does exist (as much as they are traduced) in far the greater number of those who are descended from the warmest actors of those times.—Nothing but your folly and extravagance in the pursuit of such measures as this, can bring them back into the passionate humour that appeared then.—Sir, I have certainly, as to my own particular, no reason to apprehend a large minority

—Tho' I expect it, I am sure that I do not desire to see one, which shall become F so merely by the effect which this bill may have upon the minds of men at the next general election; for it will be a minority of a sort with which I shall be as little able perhaps to concur, as the gentleman over the way to contend.—Indeed, I am amazed that this consideration makes no impression,—for so sure I am that this bill will have an effect upon the people which you do not expect,—that when that day comes, which is not far off, I shall not fear to set my foot upon any ground of election in the kingdom—(I who have spoke my sentiments

meets and voted against the bill) in opposition to any one man among you, or any new Christian who has appeared or voted for it—And so, do I verily believe, any other gentleman may do, who this day in this house shall act and vote with me.

Sir, it is easy to be perceived, in almost every step that we have taken during this whole parliament, that we think ourselves wiser than all our ancestors for 700 years before us—for our business has constantly been to unravel all that in respect to law and liberty, religion and commerce, they had established as the proper rule of government for this nation—We ridicule the narrow notions of our forefathers, and we applaud our own open and extensive understandings—which is carried to that ridiculous excess—that if a man talks of *magna charta*, or the Petition of right, or of any of the fundamental constitutions of the kingdom, he is sneered and laughed at—if he talks of caution in admitting and countenancing every enthusiastick sect, he is a Jacobite or a Tory—if he talks against the hasty laying open of any branch of commerce, which from circumstances may stand upon a different footing from the rest—he is a man of little narrow principles, and trade is to be opened tho' the plague were to be brought with it, or the conditions for that opening were to have slavery annexed—from the same conceit, from the same rage for novelty, and unlimited pursuit of general principles,—when you talk of naturalization, no circumstances of our situation in regard to the royal family now upon the throne, or to the jealousies of the people, are to be at all considered—No regard is had to the state of the laws actually now in being in Ireland or the Plantations, where any man may acquire this privilege for half a crown—to the facility with which all who apply to the legislature for it may obtain it here,—to the general indulgence and protection of all those who come among us, tho' not naturalized, and exercise any art or manufacture—nor any reflection made how far these circumstances already answer every reasonable purpose of this kind. But general naturalization without exception is the word:—Naturalize all, rich and poor, Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, be they who they will, or what they will, or where they will,—do it without any check or control—do it without a power of remedy, let the consequences turn out ever so much counter to what you may expect.

Sir, it is not common sense, but downright madness, to follow general principles in this wild manner without limitation or reserve—And give me leave to say one

thing, which I hope will be long remembered, and well thought upon by all those who hear me—That these gentlemen who plume themselves thus upon their open and extensive understandings are in fact the men of the narrowest principles in the kingdom.—For what is a narrow mind?—It is a mind that sees any proposition in one single contracted point of view, unable to complicate any subject with the circumstances and considerations that are, or may, or ought to be combined with it—And pray, what is that understanding which looks upon naturalization only in this general view, that naturalization is an encrease of the people, and the encrease of the people is the riches of a nation—Never admitting the least reflection, what the people are whom you let in upon us,—how in the present bad regulation of our police they are to be employed or maintained,—how their principles, opinions, or practice, may influence the religion or politicks of the state, or what operation their admission may have upon the peace and tranquillity of the country:—Is not such a genius equally contemptible and narrow with that of the poorest mortal upon earth, who grovels for his whole life within the verge of the opposite extremæ?

Sir, this leads me to the last argument which I shall urge against this bill—and it is not the least important. This bill is a step to a general naturalization, which was very daringly attempted, but happily defeated, not above two years ago.—The same spirit now animates those, who moved you then to attempt that hateful measure—They dare not openly avow the same design, but they artfully endeavour to bring it about again by this means,—knowing full well how strong this argument must be hereafter, when you have passed this bill, *What! will you who have consented to naturalize even the Jews, boggle at allowing the same privilege to foreign protestants professing the christian religion as you do yourselves?* But the nation, Sir, will see thro' this design, and by some means or other I am confident will defeat it now, as they did then.

I conclude what I have been led to say upon naturalization in general, and upon this naturalization of the Jews in particular, with this common proverb, That there is no rule without an exception, and that if ever there should be an exception to any general principle,—it ought surely to be in the case of the naturalization of that people, the very essence of whose character and religion consists in their abhorrence of Christianity and rancor to the whole christian race.

I shall now give you the only other Speech we had made in our Club, upon what we called the second reading of the Marriage Bill *, which was made by Afranius Burroughs, and was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

SIR,

THE Hon. gentleman who spoke last was very much in the right when he supposed, that in opposing this bill he had all the strongest passions of mankind to combat against; and if he had supposed, that he had likewise the reason and common sense of mankind to combat against, he would have been equally in the right; for surely it is not only the interest but the duty of every parent to take care, that his child shall not contract a scandalous or an infamous marriage, and if he cannot do this by his paternal authority, the laws ought to assist him as far as possible: It is likewise the interest of every society that all marriages should be publicly known; and it is the interest of every individual, not to run headlong into a contract, which is the most important of any they can ever enter into, and which, without a high crime, can never be dissolved, during the lives of the two parties concerned, no not even tho' both should agree to have it dissolved. For these reasons, in all well regulated societies it has been established either by law or custom, that the marriage contract should be entered into in a more publick and solemn manner, than is necessary in any other contract; and in all christian societies it has been found necessary to render it sacred by adding to it a religious ceremony, without which no marriage can now be absolutely binding. But unless this religious ceremony be solemnized by the persons appointed, and according to the forms prescribed by the laws of each respective society, it adds nothing to the sanctity of the marriage contract, nor is the marriage vow to be deemed a vow, any more than an oath would be by law deemed an oath, if administered by one who had no power to administer an oath, or in a form not warranted by the laws and customs of this kingdom.

Now, Sir, if gentlemen will but attend to the laws we have now in being, they must see, that all these things have already been by them in a great measure taken care of. No marriage can be good unless it has been solemnized according to that religious ceremony prescribed by that sect of religion to which the contracting parties belong, nor can any marriage be regularly entered into without a pre-

vious proclamation of banns, or a licence for dispensing therewith; and originally it was provided, that the banns should be proclaimed three different Sundays or holidays in the church or churches where the parties resided, where likewise the marriage ceremony was to be performed, nor was this ever dispensed with by licence but upon good cause shewn, and upon proof that the parents or guardians had consented, if either of the parties were under age. By this regulation it was effectually provided, that every marriage should be publicly known and deliberately entered into; and no marriage could be entered into against the will of

A the parents or guardians, because they could forbid the banns, if the party was under age, or if they could shew any other good cause why the marriage should not be solemnized. But this regulation has in a great measure gone into disuse, or methods have been found to evade it; and therefore we must either be of opinion, that our ancestors had no judgment of what was proper for the good of society, or we must think, that it is now necessary to revive it, and to revive it in such a manner as may render it effectual.

B I believe no gentleman will venture to arraign the judgment of his ancestors, because through every age to this very day it has been approved of, and laws made from time to time for enforcing it. Even so late, Sir, as in the 10th of queen Anne, a law was made for enforcing it, as has already been observed by the learned gentleman who made you this motion; and as this law has been found to be ineffectual, I cannot suppose that the necessity of a new law will be disputed. I must suppose, that the only dispute will be about the propriety of what is proposed by this bill; and the principal objection seems to be against that of declaring the marriage void, if not celebrated according to the forms prescribed by the bill. This, it is said, will derogate from that superstitious opinion which the vulgar have of the sanctity of the marriage ceremony; but I never before heard that the rendering it necessary to go about any religious ceremony with solemnity and deliberation, would derogate from that awe and reverence which the people have for it: On the contrary, we know it adds to it. Do not we every day hear of complaints made against our manner of administering oaths, on account of their being administered with so little solemnity? Is not this assigned as one of the causes why perjury is become so frequent amongst us? And I believe, no man will say that the manner of performing the mar-

L—B—.

* See Lond. Mag. for last month, p. 356.

riage ceremony in the rules of our prisons, or at Keith's chapel, can contribute towards making the vulgar believe, that there is any sanctity in the marriage contract. Gentlemen may as well argue, that if a plowman should take upon him to marry people in a neighbouring barn, the law ought not to declare such marriages void, lest it should derogate from the opinion which the vulgar have of the sanctity of the marriage contract; and yet as to the moral obligation of the marriage vow, it is certainly in conscience as binding when made before a plowman in a barn, or between the two parties without the presence of any witness whatsoever, as when made in a parish church, before the parson and in the face of the congregation.

This vow, Sir, as to its moral obligation, we do not pretend to declare void: We are only by this bill to declare, that it shall have no legal effects, unless made in a legal manner; and this is what is often done in many other cases, by the laws not only of this country but of every country in the world. We do not therefore by this bill pretend to dispense with any oath or vow whatever; on the contrary, if a simple ignorant woman should be drawn in to an irregular and void marriage, and in consequence thereof should cohabit with her supposed husband, she would have a good action against him, notwithstanding this bill; in case of his refusal to marry her in a regular manner, and upon such an action the jury would certainly give her signal damages, if she was a woman of good character and he in affluent circumstances. We are therefore by this bill only to prevent any legal effect of a scandalous or infamous marriage, which a person may be deceitfully and rashly drawn into; and after many trials it has been found by experience, that this cannot be done by any method but that of declaring all marriages void, as to any legal effect, that shall not be entered into and solemnized according to the rules prescribed by this bill; which rules are no other than such as were by the original christian institution of marriage thought necessary, and regularly are still required by the laws we have now in being; and that these rules may be known by all women as well as men, particular care is taken by the bill, that the law shall be promulgated in a very extraordinary manner, by enacting, that it shall be publicly read in all parish churches and publick chapels on some Sunday in each of the four months before it begins to take place, and four times a year for two years afterwards; so that women

will be less liable to be deceived by a sham marriage, after this law takes place, than they are by our law as it stands at present.

But what surprises me most, Sir, is that such exceptions should be taken to this bill, by those who cannot be ignorant of the law in this country, with regard to the administration of oaths and the punishments inflicted on perjury. Does not every gentleman know, that by our law it is highly criminal in any man to administer an oath, if he is not duly authorized to do so, and that an oath so administered is so far from being deemed an oath, that a false oath taken before a man who has no power to administer the same, is neither perjury or false-swear, nor any way punishable as such? Is it not as necessary that no man should be allowed to administer the marriage oath or vow, but those that are lawfully authorized to do so? And is it not as consonant to reason that the marriage oath or vow, when administered by one who has no authority to do so, should have no legal effects, nor be deemed a marriage oath or vow, as that any other oath so administered should not be deemed an oath, or attended with any legal effects? Has not the legislature as much power to prescribe after what method, and by whom, the marriage oath shall be administered, as it has with respect to any other oath? And to prevent men and women from living together in a continued state of fornication, is it not necessary that every marriage should be publicly known?

Neither the power of the legislature as to the enacting part of this bill, nor the necessity of its being passed into a law, can therefore, I think, Sir, be in the least doubted; and as to the bad consequences apprehended from it, they are, in my opinion, altogether chimerical. There is not the least ground to imagine, that it will any way tend towards introducing an aristocracy; for it gives the rich no greater power than they had before, no not even over their own children after they come of age, and before that time neither man nor woman ought to be bound by any contract they make: Nay, I believe it would contribute greatly to the health and strength of our people in the next generation, if a law were made for preventing any man or woman's marrying before the age of one and twenty, even with the consent of parents or guardians; for we have the best authority for believing, that early marriages have contributed towards shortening the life of man; as from the sacred scriptures we may learn, that before the flood men were

near, nay often above a hundred years of age, before they married, and that afterwards the life of man was gradually shortened, in proportion as they were sooner married. To prevent a young gentleman or young lady's being rashly and inconsiderately married before being of age, can be therefore of no prejudice to society, or to the health and vigour of the next generation; and as the bill gives no power either to parents or guardians to prevent their marrying whom they please after the age of one and twenty, or to force them to marry before that age, it can no way add to the power of any rich man, or any set of rich men in the kingdom.

Then, Sir, as to the lower class of people, I shall grant, that they generally chuse to be married in an irregular rather than a regular manner, and many of them, I believe, would chuse to cohabit together, if it were not scandalous, without any marriage at all; but is this a reason why either should be permitted by law? For if their living together as man and wife, without any marriage at all, were once permitted by law, it would grow so common that it would soon cease to be scandalous, and so at last it would become general, if not universal, which, I am persuaded, would neither contribute to the good of society, nor to the propagation of the species, the two great ends we should have in view when we are making any laws relating to marriage. We are not therefore now to consider what the vulgar would chuse, but what will most contribute to these two great ends; and from what happens in all the country places in the kingdom we may conclude, that our rendering it necessary for every one to be married in a regular manner, would no way prevent or lessen the number of marriages amongst the vulgar. In those places they have no Fleet parson nor Keith's chapel to repair to; and yet we find that marriages are as frequent there, in proportion to the numbers of people, as they are in this great city. This shews that we may for this trust to those passions, which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to observe, had been implanted into mankind by our Creator; and that if we leave a poor labouring man or woman no other way for satisfying those passions but by a regular marriage, even the most considerate of them will submit to it, let the consequences be what they will: Indeed, if we consider that poor people have no servants, and often few or no friends, to take care of them in case of sickness, we must conclude, that without any regard to these

passions, but merely from prudential considerations, a state of marriage is more necessary for them than for people of opulent fortunes; and accordingly we find, they more generally chuse it.

As to our seafaring and other itinerant sorts of men, Sir, there are few or none of them but have a residence some where or other; for a seaman's residence will always be understood to be in that parish where he usually resides when he is on shore, and a waggoner or bargeman's residence must be allowed to be at that place to which his waggon or barge belongs; and if they are to be married by licence, they can be under no difficulty, because they may be married at the parish church where the bride has resided for a month preceding. From hence therefore no objection can be raised against the bill; and as little can any objection be drawn from the consequence of an irregular and void marriage with respect to the children. We may as well say, that the incapacities which bastards are by law laid under, are punishments upon the most innocent, as to say, that the declaring of an irregular marriage void is a punishment upon the most innocent. These incapacities were introduced not as punishments upon the children, but as incentives to marriage, and for the same purpose they may and ought to be extended to children born after a clandestine and irregular marriage. Bastardy, I shall grant, is a misfortune upon a child born out of lawful wedlock; but it can no more be called a punishment than that of a child's being born without a leg or an arm; and will any one say, that in order to prevent this misfortune we ought to remove all the incapacities of bastardism, or that we ought to declare every marriage good and lawful, tho' never so irregularly or perhaps whimsically solemnized?

With regard to the law as it stands at present, I am really, Sir, surprised, that more innocent girls are not drawn in by sham marriages than we find there are, because it is now so very difficult to determine what is, or is not a good marriage, and still more difficult to convict a man of polygamy, who has been married in a clandestine manner. But if this bill should be passed into a law, it will be so easy to know all the requisites for rendering a marriage lawful and binding, that no woman can be deceived, if she is not willing to be so, and for such women the law ought not to provide any relief, because they deserve none. Therefore, should this bill be passed into a law, there will not be the least danger of a young rake's marrying several times before he

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comes

September, 1753.

410. Extract from Dr. Addington, of the Sea-Scurvy. Sept.

comes of age, or even so much as once, without the consent of his parents or guardians; because no woman can then be ignorant of the marriage's being absolutely null and void; and should he meet with a woman so ignorant, or one who pretended to be so, it would be very difficult for him to find a parson to marry them, or a church to be married in.

I hope, I have now shewn, Sir, that there is no solid foundation for any of the objections made against this bill; and as the Hon. gentleman himself confessed, that our love for our children, our compassion for betrayed innocence, and our regard for the honour of our families, all plead strongly for our passing it into a law, I make no doubt of obtaining even his concurrence for our sending it to a committee; especially, as that respect, which we ought to have for the other house, seems to require our giving it a little farther consideration.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

At all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB, are not inserted in their Journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

Remainder of the Extract from Dr. ADDINGTON's ESSAY on the SEA-SCURVY. (See p. 351.)

ANOTHER reason why the blood is so apt to putrefy at sea is, because the air there is not enriched with a due stock of vegetable effluvia from the earth. Every species of beings enjoys the best state of health in its proper element. Aquatics droop by land, as land animals do by sea.

A third cause that disposes the fluids to corruption, may be plenitude, to which sailors are very subject, on account of their voracity, costiveness, and diminished respiration. Their respiration is diminished at sea because they feed on grosser food and use less exercise*, and breathe a moister air there, than they do by land. The extraordinary moisture of the sea air lessens perspiration by relaxing the fibres of the skin. The more the skin is relaxed, the less matter in a given time will be discharged by it. And it is the nature of all animal fluids by confinement

to grow foul and degenerate into a state of putrescence.

Another cause that promotes putrefaction in the bodies of seamen is the badness of their provisions. Common water makes part of their provisions. Their provisions are bad when they are rancid, or putrid, or worm-eaten, which they often are, either from close air, or moist warm air, or time, or negligence, or unavoidable accidents. Putrid food and water promote putrefaction, because when received into our bodies, even in small quantity, they have a power (which differs under different circumstances) of dissolving their texture, and of changing their constituent parts into a fetid fæces like their own; as a spark of fire, falling on combustibles, kindles them into flame. What has been said of putrid diet is true in a less degree of that which is mouldy, or eaten by worms and weevils; for every tendency to rancidity is a proportionable tendency to putrefaction, and the production of insects is an actual effect of it. When putrefaction is so far advanced in any body, as to favour, or contribute to the production of insects, a certain invisible principle (very like, perhaps, if not the same with that sylvesterian poisonous spirit, which is secretly detached, and unseen flies from vegetables in the act of fermentation) is at the same time let loose in or disengaged from that body; which principle has the power of infecting or hastening corruption in other bodies.

The fifth and last cause, and indeed a very material one, that gives the humours such a putrid disposition, as immediately produces the sea scurvy, is the white and bay salt used to preserve flesh for the service of the navy. It is true, these salts in a dry place, either hot or cold, resist the corruption of flesh, and of other corruptible bodies: But in a moist and warm place, like a living human body, they are just the reverse. That both rock and sea salt in a moist and warm place, like a living human body, hasten the corruption of our humours, and also the corruption of the solid parts of our bodies, even of our bones, I am satisfied by a multitude of experiments. The principle, by which they hasten it, is in many respects analogous to that poison already taken notice of in putrid animals and in putrid or fermenting vegetables. Let it not be inferred from hence, that the common use of these salts ought

* The want of exercise and great dampness in the air are no uncommon causes of the scurvy even among land men. To one or other of these causes we may ascribe the scurvy complaints of many students, mechanicks, and persons living in confined marshy places and near the sea.

to be forbid; since a moderate degree of putrefaction seems as necessary to the support, as to the production of all created life. The true inference is, that where it can be avoided, they should never be eaten in such large quantities, as to occasion a greater dissolution in the body, than the welfare of it requires; or, where A that cannot be avoided, that a safe and effectual corrector *, if there be any such thing, should be frequently given to counteract their dissolving or purifying quality.

The cure of the sea scurvy may be undertaken with great probability of success in all cases except where the internal parts are unsound, or the external much mortified. The grand intentions certainly are, to remove what is redundant; and correct or remove what is putrefactive or putrid. If the patient then be on shore, the circumambient air and the fruits of the ground will prove the best remedies. The acid exhalations and juices, with which they are fraught, continually mixing with the blood, become at once the purgers of superfluities and the opposers of corruption. They purge superfluities, because being eagerly attracted by, and soon saturated with, the volatile alkaline salts, which ever in a putrid scurvy abound in the body, they readily form neutral salts; all which, whether natural or artificial, are purging. D

But if the patient be far out at sea, where he cannot have the benefit of those medicines which succeed so well by land, another method of cure, not less efficacious perhaps, though less quick, may be safely advised. In the first place, if he has any marks of fulness, from whatever cause, let blood, to prevent internal haemorrhages and other accidents. To lessen the quantity of redundant blood still more, I would farther advise a gentle daily purgation with sea-water; which is now very justly esteemed as a cleanser of the intestines, and indeed of the whole glandular system. It might be well for sailors, if, when they are free from the scurvy, but have some other complaint that indicates gentle purging, or are in perfect health, they would now and then in the morning early, perhaps twice a week, have recourse to a draught or two of sea-water; by the timely help of which most of the bodily evils to which they are liable, especially their costiveness and its consequences, may be either cured or prevented. Common salt and brackish springs are either the cause of, or are hurtful in the scurvy, because, being slow purgatives, they are apt to be confined in the body G

many days before they will pass it, and by such confinement will corrupt the body; but sea-water, given in a proper quantity, being a quick purgative, is impatient of the like confinement, and will therefore pass hastily, and carry with it its own salts before they can corrupt any humours which they meet in their course, and likewise part of those putrid humours from which alone that terrible train of symptoms is derived, which are the usual concomitants of the scurvy.

Salt-water is also useful as an antiseptic. But, it must be owned, its antiseptic power is so weak, that it is to be looked upon rather as a retarder of the putrefaction of sound humours, than as a corrector or sweetner of humours already putrid. But if in conjunction with the salt-water we make a prudent use of the spirit of sea-salt, we shall but seldom be disappointed in our hopes of a cure. I have often restored stinking water, blood, bile, flesh, and many other putrid bodies to sweetness by this wonderful acid spirit. C

This is that safe and effectual corrector, which will counteract the putrifying quality of rock and bay salt, when they have been taken in such large quantities as to occasion a greater dissolution in the body than the welfare of it requires. Twenty drops of this spirit taken every day in a proper vehicle will probably succeed with most patients; and the expence will not amount to 4d. a year for each man. Any quantity of salt will yield about a third part of spirit.

If the patient should have ulcers on his gums, legs, or any other outward parts, or rottenness in his bones, it may be of service to apply sea-water externally too, with a small quantity of spirit of salt added to it. E

The last, but not the least advantage of sea-water in the scurvy is to be gained by using it as a cold bath. Frequent immersion in the sea corrects or washes away those innumerable putrid particles on the surface of the body, which being absorbed into the blood, would aggravate its corruption. F

The most proper diet for seamen, much afflicted with the scurvy, is the vegetable part of their provisions, such as biscuit, flour, oatmeal, pease, rice, all which, if they are good of their kind, conceal an acid that opposes putrefaction. Flesh and fish of every sort, whether they have or have not been salted, will, in human bodies infected with scurvy, by an easy and natural transition, in a few hours degenerate into a state of corruption.

Of all simple liquors the best in the scurvy is fresh water, as it promotes digestion, F f f 2

* This corrector, the doctor tells us afterwards, is the spirit of sea salt.

gestion, and dilutes and softens the blood more than any other simple fluid whatever. Let every man then have six pints a day. Four pints in five of sweet water may be distilled without much trouble or expence from sea-water after it has putrefied, and one in three before it has putrefied. But pure water will receive great improvement, as an antiscorbutick, from the addition of some acid, either vegetable or fossil. As the vegetable tribe is hardly ever to be got at sea in any abundance, we must generally be obliged to use there one of the fossil kind; of which the spirit of sea-salt is to be recommended far before the rest, because it is less styptic, less corrosive, more volatile, more subtile, more penetrating. If water be moderately impregnated with this acid, only in the proportion of five drops to a wine quart, and each patient has a full allowance every day, it may be found to exceed the virtues of the Roman Posca, and to equal those of whey, butter-milk, and the other celebrated drinks against the scurvy. Add to this, that the same proportion of spirit of salt (which is about an ounce and half of spirit of salt to a tun of water) will actually preserve water in wooden casks from flinking or corrupting in the hottest climates, for many months together, even a year and longer, as I have been convinced by repeated experiments. Nay farther, when it is thus preserved, it may be found an excellent and an adequate succedaneum for that most subtle aerial acid, which insensibly and unavoidably, and without intermission, is infused into the blood in vast plenty by land, but which cannot in such plenty be infused into it by sea.

While this regimen is pursued, it will be proper that the patient, if he be able, should be employed almost every day in some bodily labour or diversion. It will ever be necessary to keep him clean, and also his ship and her crew. The patient and crew are kept clean by frequent combing, shaving, washing, bathing, under certain circumstances, change of linen, airing of hammocks, and proper dressing of wounds, ulcers, and carious bones. The ship is kept clean by a quick removal of dead men and tainted provisions, by frequent pumping, scraping, sweeping, scowering, washing with sea-water, sprinkling with vinegar or spirits of wine, and admission of fresh air.

The Rev. Dr. Stepen Hales has discovered, that three drops of oil of sulphur will serve a wine quart of water. Mr. Boyle Godfrey observes, that three drops of true spirit of vitriol, or one drop of oil of vitriol, will do the same. I have been informed (says Dr. Adlington) by a sensible distiller, that rectified proof spirit, in the proportion of one part spirit to seven of water, will keep water from corrupting in any climate for several years.

A The MONITOR. No. 35.

From the LONDON DAILY ADVERTISER.
And remnants of Latin to welcome the year.

I was supposed at one time necessary to a gentleman's education, that he should understand Latin: But among many other absurd and ridiculous customs of our ancestors, this is now grown into disuse. The world continually improves; and it is fit that one after another, the idle opinions established in times of less discernment should be set aside.

The character of a gentleman is to be idle, and extravagant, and weak, and wicked; and all this may be done without any language beside our own. The common method of conveying this useless language into a boy's head, tended only to break his spirit; and we find universally at this time, that those young people who have the most learning are the awkwardest fellows in nature; and that among your men of the best breeding, it is not one in fifty who can spell.

D Customs ought to vary when those things change which gave them origin: At one time Latin was the universal language; it was then necessary that every man should know something of it, since he might by shipwreck, or some other chance, be thrown upon the shore of a foreign country. In this case Latin was as necessary to be provided as the jubilee beau's swimming girdle: But that great occasion is at an end, for the French have usurped this privilege. A *Comment vous portez-vous*, or a *Je suis votre serviteur tres humble*, may be picked up in every street, and it is the idlest thing in the world to be at the plague of any other language.

In common life Latin is therefore no longer necessary; nor have the improvements of the late ages left it any great place in the sciences; or will it long retain that little ground it has. It is true, this language was once necessary in law, but *lex murderavit Latinum* a great while ago: And even while it retained its place in the courts, law Latin was like law French,

which is now of no use in any country.

French, a language by itself ; and had very little connection with what was else called by that name.

The doctors struggle hard to keep upon some terms with it ; and they have reason ; for what is medicine without mystery ? Ignorance, however, is so resolute and so obstinate, that she is disputing inch by inch this ground with her arch-enemy ; and if it be possible to get over those college examinations in this antiquitated tongue, the next step will be to prescribe in English. It is hard there should be so much opposition to this small remainder of the language ; for it has been a long time allowed that sixty-six words were sufficient for all the purposes of prescription : Nay, we find, apothecaries who make a very good figure in their shops, aye, and talk like apothecaries out of them, who do not know the odd fix.

The clergy will perhaps be the last to give up this part of erudition, for a sentence of Latin in a sermon is always found to edify more than ten pages of dull English : Beside, it may concern them also in their temporal affairs. The story is famous of a dispute between a certain parson and his parishioners, whether he or they were to pave the chancel : The matter was about to have been left to the decision of law ; when at length the good priest quoted St. Paul upon them, *paveant illi, non paveam ego* : And none dared to dispute the words of scripture.

There is but one sort of men who can be supposed to have any connection with this dull language : These are gentlemen whom it is decent to name with great reverence, the authors ; but they have at present disclaimed the necessity of its acquaintance ; and in half a century we need not doubt but we shall see the man condemned for ostentation and pedantry, who dares to put three words of it as the motto of an essay. At one time these persons used to communicate their thoughts in this language, that all the world might read them : But at present their ambition is confined within narrower limits. The last who attempted a publication of this kind is said to have been haunted nightly with the ghost of the good old Priscian, mangled like poor Deiphobus ; and threatening to shew his Banquo spectre to the whole world if he did not burn his papers. Under these terrors and these prepossessions is Latin discourteased among those of liberal education ; and it seems for the good and repose of his majesty's more opulent subjects, that it should be banished entirely from among them. Notwithstanding which, however, it does not seem

necessary or even advisable to drive it entirely out of the kingdom. It has been long since observed, that an university education was very well for a footman, that it was too pedantick for a man of fashion. Perhaps it may be proper to keep up some remains of Latin among the men of this rank, that they may write their masters cards with decency.

Nor are these all the persons to whom Latin will be useful ; there are these three other classes of people to whom it may be of eminent advantage. These are the trades-people, the alehouse men, and posture-masters. Nor is this theory or chimera ; but it is warranted by sufficient experience. A Latin sentence has as strong a tendency to call people out of the street, as to draw up their eyes to a pulpit.

In a street going to the city I have observed over the door-way of a certain shop, *VIRTUS SUA LAUDET*. The habitation has gone thro' several changes in my memory : I think I can in the compass of a few years remember it a hatter's, a stationers', a hosier's, and a snuff-shop : But under all these revolutions, the inscription has held its place ; and beyond a doubt has called in as many to buy paper as hats, or stockings as tobacco. Very near the Royal Exchange an optician has written over his doorway in sesquipedalian capitals, *VIDEO MELIORA*, and his customers as well as himself understand by it, they may see better with spectacles than without them. In my way to a summer retreat I have at Paddington, I can scarce leave Tottenham road, before I see over an alehouse door, *EN CALOTECHNI PREMIUM*. This fellow goes beyond the common custom, but he can tell you the meaning ; I have a snug-house, and here's the benefit of the convenience.

In Cheapside there is a printshop, which carries away the trade from all in the neighbourhood, not because Mr. Hogarth's head is the sign, but the man has had the ingenuity to write about it *SOLUS ADEST*. Whether he means that this F is the only man, the only painter, or the only Mr. Hogarth in the world, the reader is left to guess. This I am afraid however is but borrowed from a device of Mahomet Caratha. The rope-dancer in the bills of his entertainment had a figure of himself, and of the sun, with this inscription *SIC U T SOLUS EGO SOLIO*. The G consequence is sufficiently known ; nor does there need more evidence, that however this desolate language ought to be discountenanced among people of distinction, there are still some to whom it may be useful.

The

The WORLD, N^o. 36, Sept. 6.

I WAS formerly acquainted with an old gentleman, who, as often as he was asked at the tavern how his wife did, never failed to assure us, "that he did not come abroad to be put in mind of his wife." I could wish with all my heart, that those persons who are married to the town for at least 8 months in the year, would upon their removal into the country, forget the amusements of it, and attach themselves to those pleasures which are to be found in groves and gardens, in exercise and temperance. But as fond as we are of variety, and as pleasing as the changes of the seasons are generally acknowledged to be, it is observable, that in all the large villages near London, the summer seems only to be endured, as it is made to resemble the winter in town. Routs, visits, assemblies, and meetings for drinking, are all the pleasures that are attended to; while the meadows and corn-fields

(*Where the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe.*)
are neglected and despised.

I have received a letter upon this subject, which, for its candour and good sense, I shall lay before my readers.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

SIR,

IN this season of universal migration, when the fireworks of Marybone, and the tin-works at Vaux-hall are deserted for the salutary springs of Tunbridge, Cheltenham and Scarborough; it would not be amiss, methinks, if you were to give us your opinion of those seats of idleness, and pleasure, health and gaiety. Or suppose you should extend your views still farther, and tell us what you think in general of summer amusements, and the fashionable employments of rural life. To supply in some measure this defect, give me leave to acquaint you with the principal occurrences that engaged my attention very lately, in a ten days' retirement in the country.

As the friend I visited was a man who had seen much of the world; as his wife and daughters were adorned with all the accomplishments of genteel life; and as they were no less admired for their understandings than their persons; my expectation was raised and flattered with the pleasing, yet reasonable thought, of passing my time with no less improvement than delight, in a situation where art and nature conspired to indulge my utmost wishes. But how grievously disappointed

was I to find, that when ever I walked out I must walk alone; and even then was sure to be reproached, in the afternoon, for rising before the bottle was out; and in the evening, for breaking a set at cards! The former part of my conduct disengaged the men, and the latter offended the ladies. Scarce could I reach

A the end of the avenue before my friend, with a gentle rebuke, summoned me back to give a toast; and hardly could I contemplate the view from the terras, before Miss Kitty would come running to tell me that the rubbers was up, and that it was my turn to cut in. This, I doubt, is too general a complaint to be soon redressed; yet it is not less a grievance. That persons so well qualified for giving and receiving the pleasures of conversation should thus agree to banish thought (at least, all subjects that are worth the thinking of) must be almost incredible to those who are unacquainted with polite life. That a season, in which all the

B beauties of nature appear to such advantage, should be thus thrown away, and as much disregarded as the depth of winter, seems utterly inexcusable, and in some degree immoral. "How, thought I to myself, can talents designed for the noblest purposes be thus perverted to the meanest? Is it the sole province of wit to give toasts, and of beauty to shuffle

C cards? How are the faculties of reason suspended, while those of passion alone prevail! since it is no less certain that the sweetest temper may be destroyed by cards, than that the best constitution may be ruined by wine." These were my usual reflections as I returned to my company, chagrined and disappointed at the loss of a walk, which, tho' a solitary one, I should always prefer to the pleasures of the bottle, or a party of whist by daylight, in the best assembly in England.

F Be so good, Mr. Fitz-Adam, as to espouse the cause of injured nature, and remonstrate loudly against this enormous barbarity of killing the summer. Let cards prevail in the winter, and in cities only: Too much of them do we see in this great town to desire them elsewhere. Let drinking be confined to election dinners, and corporation feasts, and not continue (as it too much does) imperceptibly to make havock of our private families. Assure the ladies, the young ones I mean, that however their mothers may instruct them by example, or whatever they themselves may think, anxiety and disappointment, hope and fear, are no improvers of their beauty: That Venus never kept her court at a rout; and that the arrows of G Cupid

Cupid are not winged with cards. Let them take but one walk, and the milk-maid that gives them a syllabub at the end of it will convince them that air and exercise are the true preservatives of health and beauty, and will add more lively bloom and fresher roses to their cheeks, than all the *rouge* of French art, or all the flush of English avarice. Inform the men, if they know it not already, that tho' they may esteem themselves sober when they are not dead drunk, and possibly may never be in a state of intoxication, yet drinking to any degree of excess will certainly hurt, if not totally ruin their constitutions, and be the sure, tho', perhaps, slow occasion of rheumatisms, gouts, dropfies and death itself. Many instances of this will occur in the sphere of every one's acquaintance; and if some of the deceased have lived 50 or 60 years, it is hardly to be doubted, that had this barbarous custom never prevailed, their lives might have been extended to at least 70 or 80.

In short, while these practices continue, by which every rural delight is entirely lost, country seats may be esteemed an idle expence, and an useless burden. London is certainly the fittest place for either the bottle or cards; it is there that the gentlemen may pursue the one, and the ladies the other, without being interrupted by such troublesome guests as myself, who may be now and then desirous of picking a nosegay, or of listening to the nightingale. For in vain does nature lavish her charms, if they are thus neglected; in vain do the birds sing if no one hears them, and in vain do the flowers blow, if

they blow unseen,
And waste their sweetness on the desert air.

But if these polite persons will continue to reside in the summer at their country seats, merely because it is the fashion, it would be no unfriendly office to spare them the mortification of continually gazing upon unwelcome objects. In order therefore to fix their attention to the most important concerns, I would humbly propose (and I doubt not but the proposal will meet with their approbation) that immediately after dinner the windows be closed, and the light of the sun exchanged for that of wax candles; by which means the gentlemen over their bottle in one room, may uninterruptedly harangue on hounds and horses, while the ladies in another may be shut up till midnight with cards and counters. And that the latter may be spared the disquiet of having recourse on a Sunday to fields

and gardens (I mean, if their mamma's or husbands should happen to be so enthusiastically rigid as to forbid gaming upon that day) let it be lawful for them to lie abed and study Mr. Hoyle,

I am,

S I R, &c.

RUSTICUS.

SOLUTION to the QUESTION in the Mag. for June, 1753, p. 279. By A. Liquier, of Ripon School. (See p. 367, 373.)

P U T $x=BC=DE$ (see the proposer's figure.) C. L.

$y=AE=DC$, and let $a=11$, 58 per Gunter.

Then $y-a=PE$, and $PD=\frac{yx-ax}{a}$

= A B.

For as $BD:BC::PE:PD$. Now,

EQUATION I.

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2ya - a^2 = \frac{y^2 x^2 - 2yax^2 + a^2 x^2}{a^2}$$

$$C \quad xx = \frac{a^4 + y^2 a^2 - 2y a^3}{2y a - y^2}$$

EQUATION II.

$$yy - xx = aa$$

$$xx = yy - aa$$

EQUATION III.

$$D \quad \frac{a^4 + y^2 a^2 - 2y a^3}{2y a - y^2} = yy - aa$$

$a^4 + y^2 a^2 - 2y a^3 = 2y a^3 - y^4 - 2y a^3 + y^2 a^2$
 $a^4 + 2y a^3 + y^4 - 2y^3 a = 0$. This equation being reduced by the universal method of converging series, will discover

$y = 21,647$, &c. and consequently
 $x = 18,29$, &c.

Whence all the sides, and areas, will easily be found, and the angles also. (Vide Hawney's Common Measurer, and his Trigonometry.)

A QUESTION in NAVIGATION.

By A. Liquier.

A SHIP sailed from latitude north, in a direct course, between north and east 50 miles, and met a ship, that had also sailed from the same degree of lat. north on a direct course between north and west 27 miles; he sailed on, and met another ship coming also from the same degree of lat. north full betwixt north and west; and the place of departure of this latter was 28 miles distant from that of the second. Now I demand,

1. The distance run by the third ship.
2. The distance from the place of departure of the first ship to that of the second.
3. The distance sailed by the first ship, to the third, after he had met the second.

Mr.

Mr. Todd's Question in London Magazine for August, 1753, p. 368, answered.

THE whole stock was £. 100,000
Remainder at 4 years end 80,000 } p. ques.

Stock advanced must be 20,000 £.

But per question he advanced £. 639,63125 per month
12

7675.57500
4

The amount of the stock and interest 30702,300 £.

So that the £. 20,000 in 4 years amounted to £. 30702,3.

Now

By a known theorem $\sqrt{\frac{A}{P}} = R$ or $\frac{30702,3}{20000} = 1,535115$ the biquadrate of the rates, or of the amount of 1l. and its interest for 1 year, the root being extracted gives 1,11310268, deduct the principal, viz. 1l. the remainder is 1,11310268, the interest of 1l. per ann. So that 1,11310268 is the rate per cent. per ann. Q. E. D.

Bromley,
near Bow.

EDWARD PAGE.

A DESCRIPTION, and beautiful VIEW, of the City of YORK.

YORK, the Eboracum of the Romans, was of such account in their time, that no less than three military ways passed thro' it: And it was not only a Roman colony, but some of the principal generals resided here, and the emperors Severus and Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, kept their courts, and are said to have died here. And here also have been found many Roman altars, inscriptions, urn, coins, &c.

York, in regard to its dignity, is generally esteemed the second city in England, as Bristol is on account of its trade and commerce. It is situate on a plain on both sides the river Ouse, over which it has a stately stone bridge, consisting of five arches: The diameter of the middle arch, which was the largest in the kingdom before that at Blenheim house was built, is 81 feet, and its height 51. It was owing to an accident that it was built so wide; for upon a sudden thaw, which occasioned a great flood, a prodigious weight of ice broke down two arches

of the old bridge, by which 12 houses were demolished, and several persons drowned.

This city is surrounded by a strong wall, kept in good repair, in which are four gates and five posterns. It is a county of itself, extending over all the Wapentake,

A called Ainsty, containing 30 villages and hamlets, and is governed by a mayor, who is styled lord-mayor, as at London, a recorder, 12 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, two sheriffs, 24 prime common-council men, eight chamberlains, 72 common-council men, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, and common serjeant. It sends two members to parliament, who at present are George Fox, and William Thornton, Esqrs. The lord-mayor and aldermen have conservation of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wherse, Derwent, Aire and Dun, within certain limits of each.

YORK has often given title of duke to the princes of the blood royal, but to

C none else. The two citizens they return to parliament, have the privilege of taking their places in the house of commons, next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy counsellors bench; a privilege, which, if neglected to be claimed, ought to be made known, as it appertains to the citizens of London and York only, and is by those of London exercised the first day of the meeting of every new parliament.

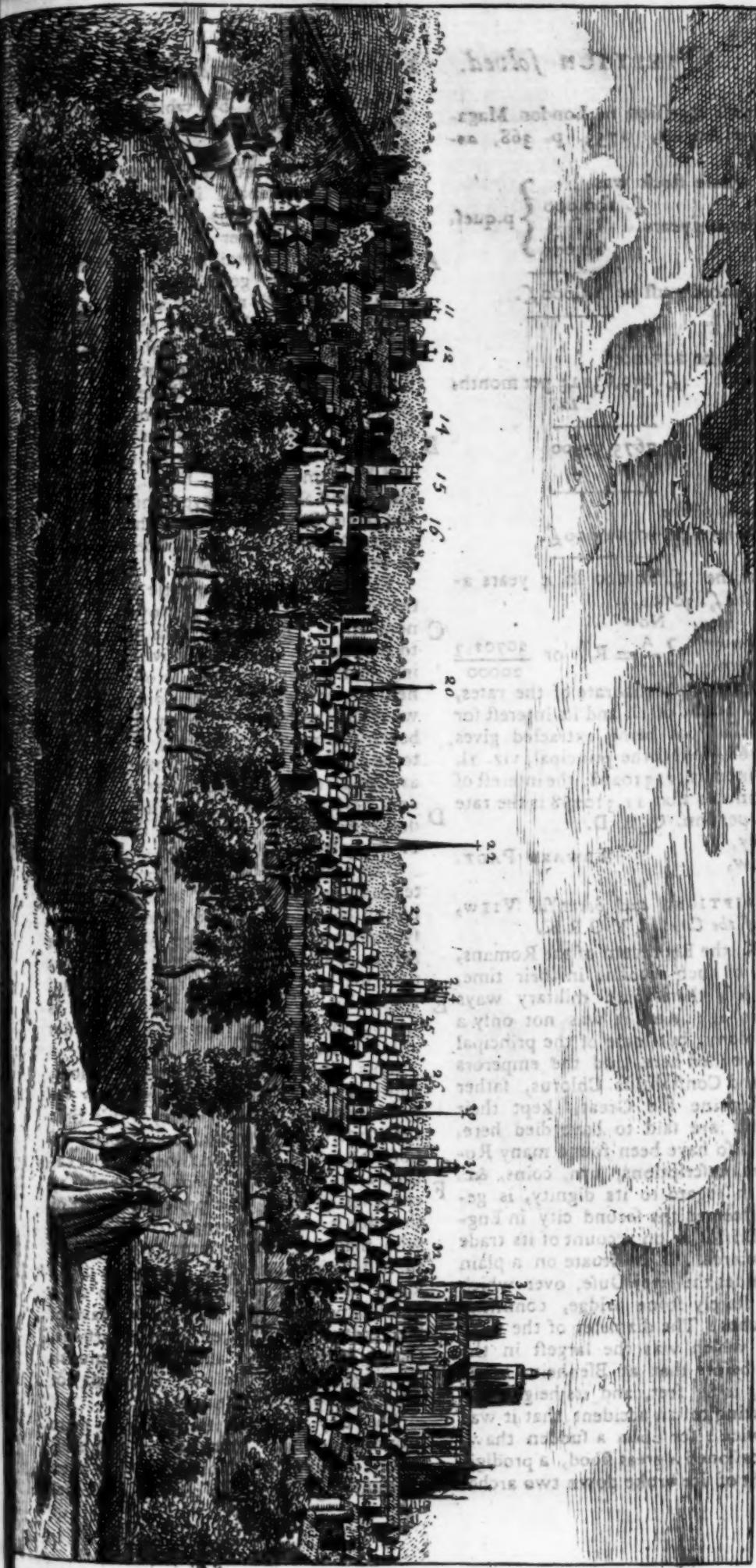
The archbishop of York formerly contended for the primacy with the archbishop of Canterbury, till the controversy was determined by pope Alexander in favour of the latter. Here are four plentiful markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It is 150 computed, and 192 measured miles distant from London.

This city was formerly very populous, and had a great trade, which is now very much declined. In Henry Vth's time there were 41 parishes, 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, and 9 abbeys, besides the cathedral; but now there are only 17 churches in use. The present support of the city is chiefly owing to the gentry, who make it their winter residence, as there is great plenty of provisions of all kinds to furnish an elegant table at a small expence. The inhabitants have of late pretty much given into diversions, there being plays, assemblies, musick meetings, and some entertainment or other, every night in the week.

The city of York stands upon more ground, perhaps, than any in England, except London and Norwich; but then the buildings are not so close as at Bristol

The CITY of YORK.

London Magazine, 1753.



or Durham, nor is it so populous as either Bristol or Norwich: But as York is full of gentry and persons of distinction, so they have houses proportioned to their quality, which makes the city lie so fat extended on both sides of the river. Upon the whole, it is a fair, large and beautiful city, adorned with many splendid buildings, both publick and private.

The famous bridge over the Ouse we have already taken notice of, and shall here add, that the great council-chamber for the city, near which the records are kept, as also the exchequer and courts of the sheriffs, and, beneath them, the two city prisons for debtors and felons, are all upon this bridge.

The castle, which stands at the confluence of the Ouse, and the Fosse, was built by William the Conqueror, anno 1069. The face it now wears, and the use made of it, are very different from that which was the primitive state of this fortress. However, the mentioning of it has led us to give an account of that tragical scene of bloodshed perpetrated on the Jews, within its walls, on March 11, 1189; which we the rather do at this time to caution people against any approaches towards such barbarity. For tho' we cannot approve of even the most distant prospect of admitting them to any share in our government, or any influence in the affairs either of church or state, yet to treat them with any degree of inhumanity is certainly very criminal; but there is not that danger of any such proceedings now, as there was in the dark times of Popery, when the mild and benevolent spirit of Christianity was not at all understood. The narrative is as follows.

The Jews, from their first introduction into England, growing immensely rich by traffick, never failed to become the objects of envy and hatred, both to prince and people, and the slightest pretences were always eagerly laid hold on to plunder them; so that, on every new accession or turn of affairs, they were forced to compound for their safety, by large presents to the prince.

At the accession of Richard I. though that prince gave them no disturbance, yet he issued out an order, that no Jew should be present at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church, or at dinner.

However, the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being summoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithstanding the injunction, had the curiosity to see the ceremony; and being discovered among the crowd by

the guards, they were beat, abused, and some of them killed.

The people heretofore, being possessed with a notion, that the king had given orders, that the Jews should be destroyed, began a massacre of them in London, and plundered and burnt their houses, and in them many of their wives and children.

And tho' the king immediately ordered a proclamation to stop these proceedings; yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with still greater fury at York, notwithstanding the king, at his departure to the 'Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the punishment of such as should molest them; for, being inflamed by a wicked priest, certain bloody wretches, who had resolved upon the destruction of the Jews, and to enrich themselves with their pillage, set fire to a part of the city of York; and while the citizens were busy in extinguishing the flames, broke into the house of a principal Jew, who had been murdered at London, and whose wife had strengthened it for her defence; and murdering the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, burnt the house to the ground.

The Jews heretofore, in the utmost terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the castle, and obtained shelter there for their own persons, and for their wives and children, except some few who were sacrificed to the rage of the populace; who burnt all the houses of the Jews throughout the city.

It unluckily happened, that the governor of the castle having business in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refused him admittance into it; which incensing him, he applied to the high sheriff, who, raising the *posse comitatus*, besieged the castle, and reduced the Jews to so great extremity, that, being refused mercy, tho' they offered to buy it at the expence of immense sums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbies, come lately among them from abroad; and first having burnt all their rich goods, and so damnified even their plate, that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their spoils, they set fire to all the towers of the castle, and fell each man to cutting of the throats of his own family, till they had destroyed all who came into this dreadful scheme of their rabbis, who, in the last place, followed the advice he had given.

In the mean time, the fire of the castle increasing, a number of unhappy Jews,

Jews, who would not come into this bloody action, (in vain endeavouring to extinguish it) from the walls besought the mercy of the besiegers, acquainting them with what had happened ; and threw over the dead bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they said ; and, offering to become Christians, A had hopes given them of their lives ; but no sooner did their merciless enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptism, in hopes of escaping their worse than Paganish cruelty.

Not satisfied with this, the barbarous robbers, as well as murderers, ran next to the cathedral, where were deposited the bonds and other securities of the money owing to the Jews by the Christians, broke open the chests, and destroyed them all.

There were 500 men who took shelter in the castle, besides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miserably slaughtered, must be between 1000 and 1500, besides those who were massacred in the city.

We must do this justice to the king, who was then in the Holy-Land, that, as soon as he heard of this unparalleled proceeding, he was highly incensed, and sent orders to the bishop of Ely, his chancellor and regent, to go down in person to York, and execute strict justice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The bishop came to the city, but the chief author of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a large fine, and the sheriff and governor of the castle were removed from their places, and committed to prison ; and the soldiers concerned in the fray were punished, and turned out of service ; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for the unheard-of villainy.

To return to the present state of the castle. It is now made use of for a prison, but a prison the most stately and compleat of any in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The present edifice was erected in 1701. In the left wing is a handsome chapel, neatly adorned with suitable furniture, and an allowance of 40l. a year is settled on a minister, for performing divine service, and preaching to the prisoners weekly ; and such of the debtors as attend at sermons, are allowed each a large loaf of fine bread. The G justices of the peace take great care, that the goal shall be kept as neat within as it is noble without. The felons are allowed straw, and their beds are now raised from the ground ; and there is an

infirmary apart from the common prison, to which the sick are conveyed, and a surgeon has an appointed salary to attend them. The castle-yard is larger than the areas of the Fleet or King's-Bench in London ; and the situation is so high, pleasant, and airy, that it is surprizing any prisoners should remove themselves by *babeas-corpus* to either of those prisons, unless it be with a view of purchasing the liberty of the rules, because here they are never permitted to go without the walls.

The assembly room, for the entertainment of the nobility and gentry, who reside at York during the races, was designed by the earl of Burlington. That part which is the Egyptian hall, taken from a draught of Palladio, is in length 123 feet, 40 broad, and rather more in height : If we except the banqueting house at Whitehall, it may undoubtedly claim the preference of any room in the kingdom, if not in Europe. This hall communicates with the common ball-room, in length 66 feet, in height and breadth 22 feet, besides other rooms for cards and tea, all richly decorated and illuminated. The front to the street is an exceeding fine piece of architecture.

In 1728, a very elegant mansion-house was erected for the lord-mayor. Here is a large room, the length of the front 49 feet by 29. So that this city has had the honour to begin a precedent to the city of London to copy after.

In August, 1738, a subscription was set on foot for an infirmary in this city, like those of London, Winchester, &c. and this excellent charity has met with much encouragement and support.

Among the antiquities of York, we had almost forgot the arch at Micklegate-bar, and the multangular tower and wall, near a place called the Mint-yard, both built in the time of the Romans. But whether the two statues now prostrate on the wall of St. Laurence church-yard, be Roman or Saxon, is hard to determine : Certain it is, that the sepulchral monument of the standard-bearer to the ninth legion of the Roman army, was dug up near Micklegate.

The Guildhall is a building very well deserving notice, as likewise are several other publick edifices, equally useful and ornamental to this antient city.

But what exceeds all others in it, is the cathedral church, commonly called the Minster, which, for magnificence of structure, challenges the pre-eminence of all other Gothick churches, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe according to the opinion of a gentleman who had seen the churches at Strasbourg

Milan

Milan, and Notre Dame in Paris. It has certainly two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothick edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the net and side isles of the church, and of all the arches and windows, come very near the dimensions laid down by the established rules of Roman architecture; A that the span of the roof, from east to west, rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the roofs being the chief blemishes in most cathedrals, as may be seen at Lincoln, Salisbury, Westminster, and particularly Winchester. The plan of the whole church is uniform, as well as the superstructure, especially from east to west; the windows are of a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the structure, and are admirable for their workmanship; neither is it crowded or incumbered on the out-side by its buttresses, but every part is enriched with ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the stone, as it retains almost its original whiteness. The west end, which is 124 feet in breadth, shews a grandeur inexpressible: This front contains two uniform towers, in one of which hangs a deep peal of 12 bells. Between these towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whose tracery in masons work is of a figure so beautiful, that it cannot be equalled anywhere. The east front is exceeding noble, and has the finest window in the world, being 30 feet 9 inches broad, and 75 feet high, but the tracery at top not so beautiful as that at the west end. Below the tracery are 117 partitions, wherein is represented, in fine painted glass, most of the history of the bible: And indeed all the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glass, representing the sacred history, and the portraiture of eminent persons. In entering the church at the west door, which opens into the middle net, we pass under the largest Gothick arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. The net is the most spacious of any in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome; it exceeds the dimensions of the net at St. Paul's four feet six inches in width, and 11 feet in height, and that of Westminster-abbey 16 feet 6 inches in breadth, but its height is two feet less.—But the bare mentioning all the particulars relating to this magnificent G edifice would carry us to too great a length: We shall therefore conclude with taking some notice of the Chapter-house, a building which for a Gothick piece, has no equal. 'Tis an octagon of 63 feet

diameter: The height to the middle knot of the roof is 67 feet 10 inches, unsupported by any pillars, and entirely dependent upon one pin, geometrically placed in the centre. The whole roof has been richly painted, and the knots of carved work gilt; but is now defaced and sullied by time. Over the roof is a spire of timber-work, covered with lead, admitted as a masterly piece of work in the carpenters art. The eight squares of the octagon have each a window, beautifully adorned, and embellished with painted glass.

EXPLANATION of the VIEWS.

B 1 Severus's hill.—2 Mickle-gate bar.—3 Old Baile hill.—4 Road to Bishopthorp.—5 River Ouse.—6 The terrace walk by the river side near a mile in length.—7 St. George's close.—8 Skelder gate postern.—9 The craine.—10 St. Mary's church the elder.—11 St. Mary's church the younger.—12 Trinity church. C —13 Castle Mills.—14 Moore Monkton church.—15 St. Martin's church.—16 The castle.—17 Fisher Gate postern.—18 Clifford's tower.—19 Town-hall.—20 All-hallows church.—21 St. Michael's church.—22 St. Mary's church.—23 St. Martin's church.—24 All-hallows.—25 St. Olave's.—26 St. Hellen's.—27 The assembly room.—28 City wall.—29 St. Dynas's church.—30 St. Sampson's church.—31 St. Crux's church.—32 Christ's church.—33 St. Michael's church.—34 The cathedral.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 377.

FEB. 27, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill, for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in Ireland, to any port in Great-Britain; and that Mr. Neale, Mr. Nugent, Sir James Lowther, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Horatio Walpole, sen. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Gray, the lord Hillsborough, and the lord George Sackville, should prepare and bring in the same. March 2, it was presented to the house, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. In every stage it met with some opposition, especially with regard to yarn, but the chief debate was upon the third reading, March 26; for a petition having been presented on the 20th, from the high sheriff, and grand jury of Lincolnshire, setting forth, that the petitioners had been for several years past, not only encouraged by a tolerable sale for wool,

but also, necessitated by the distemper of the cattle, (not then ceased) to stock their lands extraordinarily with sheep, in so much that at that time there was not only much more wool than usual growing, but great quantities of last year lying upon the hands of the farmers unsold, and that if still more was wanted, more would naturally be produced; and alledging the importation of wool from Ireland to be prejudicial; and that they had been informed, that the causes of our late supposed flourishing trade for woollen goods were accidental, and were in a great measure ceased, therefore they judged the said bill to be most unseasonable, at this juncture especially; and therefore they prayed, that either the importation of wool, or woollen yarn, from Ireland, might be totally inhibited for the present, or such other relief granted, as to the house should seem reasonable.

This petition having been presented as aforesaid, and after being read ordered to lie on the table, until the third reading of the bill, the same was again read, and a motion made, that the bill do pass, whereupon a debate ensued, in which the principal speakers for the bill were the lord Hobart, Sir William Yonge, Horatio Walpole, sen. Esq; the lord Hillsborough, Charles Gray, Esq; and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; and the principal speakers against it were, Robert Viner, Esq; Thomas Whichcot, Esq; John Thornhaugh, Esq; Andrew Wilkinson, Esq; and lieut. gen. Oglethorpe. At last a motion was made and the question put for adjourning the debate to that day two months, but a negative being put upon this motion, the question was put for passing this bill, and carried in the affirmative; whereupon it was carried to the lords; and being there passed without any amendment, it received the royal assent, April 17.

March 2, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, representing the confined situation of that city, and the inconveniences and dangers resulting therefrom; and that a very considerable number of noblemen, gentlemen, burgesses, &c. had opened a voluntary subscription, for contributing certain large sums, and had appointed managers or trustees to oversee and direct the application thereof, towards opening and improving the avenues to the said city, enlarging and adorning the streets and other places of publick resort, erecting proper edifices for the preservation of the records, and other publick uses, according to a plan which had been concerted; but that the same could not be carried in-

to execution without the aid of an act of parliament; therefore praying the house to take the premises under consideration, and to grant leave to bring in a bill for the purposes abovementioned, and to grant such other relief in the premises, as should seem reasonable and just.

A This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, and upon their report, March 12, leave was given for bringing in a bill for erecting several publick buildings in the city of Edinburgh, and to empower the trustees therein to be mentioned to purchase lands for that purpose, and also for widening and enlarging the streets of the said city, and

B certain avenues leading thereunto; and that Mr. Ker, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. Fletcher should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Ker on the 23d, passed both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent, May 15. But, like most of our late new laws, we suppose it

C must next session be explained and amended; for as it stands at present it does not seem clear how the commissioners can act, unless those present at any meeting be unanimous in their resolutions.

March 5, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for regulating the number of alehouses in England, and for the more easy convicting persons selling ale

D and other liquors, without licence; and Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. This bill was passed in the ordinary course without opposition, and enacted, amongst other things,

E That upon granting licences by justices to keep an alehouse, inn, victualling-house, or to sell ale, beer, and other liquors by retail, the person to whom the same was to be granted should enter into a recognizance in the sum of 10l. with two sufficient sureties, each in the sum of 5l. or one sufficient surety in the sum of 10l. under the usual condition, for maintenance of good order and rule within his house; or if he should be hindred

F from attending in person, through sickness, infirmity, or any other reasonable cause, to be allowed by the said justices, such licence might be granted upon two sufficient sureties entering into recognizance, each in the penalty of 10l. for the performance of the said condition.

G That no licence should be granted to any person not licensed the year preceding, unless such person should produce, at the general meeting of the justices in September, a certificate under the hands of the parson, vicar, or curate, and the major part of the church-wardens and overseers, or

else

else of three or four reputable and substantial householders and inhabitants, of his good fame, and sober life and conversation; the producing of which certificate to be mentioned in the licence; otherwise the same to be void. 3. That if a licensed person should die or remove, the person succeeding might keep on such alehouse during the residue of the term of the licence; on condition that within 30 days after such death or removal, he should obtain a certificate as aforesaid, to be signed by some neighbouring justice, in order to its being produced at the next general meeting in September; and that if such certificate should not be obtained within the said 30 days, then immediately from and after the expiration thereof, such licence should be void; and that no licence should intitle a person to keep an alehouse in any other place than that in which it was first kept by virtue of such licence. 4. That no licence should be granted but at a general meeting of the justices, acting in the division wherein the person to be licensed dwelt, to be held on Sept. 1, yearly, or within 20 days after; and every such licence to be made for one year only, to commence Sept. 29; and that the day and place for granting such licences should be appointed by warrant of two or more justices, 10 days at least before such meeting, directed to the high-constable of the division, requiring him to order the respective petty constables, to give notice to the several alehouse and inn keepers within their constabularies, of the day and place of such meeting. And, 5. It was provided, that this act should not alter the times of granting licences for keeping of common inns or alehouses; or oblige persons not licensed in the year preceding to produce certificates in any city or town corporate.

These are the clauses most material for all alehouse and inn keepers to know; for as to justices, &c. It is to be supposed that each of them will always have a copy of this act by him, as they must so often have recourse to it, and are to be so well paid for their trouble; therefore we can hardly suppose that they will lessen the number of alehouses, tho' their number is now certainly such a publick nuisance as deserves the attention of the legislature.

March 14, a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill for the amendment and preservation of the publick roads of this kingdom, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto; and the lord Strange, Mr. Northey, Mr. Fazakerly, Mr. Thornton, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr.

Hay, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly on the 22d, the bill was presented to the house by the lord Strange, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 24th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of William Wrightson, Esq; chairman, Sir Rowland Winn, Bart. Godfrey Wentworth, John Battie, Francis Wood, and John Lyster, Esqrs. justices of the peace for the West-riding of Yorkshire, assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Doncaster, in and for the said riding, January 17, 1753, and of the gentry, merchants, freeholders, tradesmen, farmers, and others, of the said riding, whose names were thereunto subscribed, setting forth, That the highways within the said riding in general were in great decay, altho' the inhabitants of parishes and places liable to repair the same had done the statute work, and raised great sums of money upon themselves by assessment from time to time, and notwithstanding the aids received from turnpikes; and alledging, that the laws in being for preservation of the highways of this kingdom were not sufficient for the purpose, and that it would be impossible to bring the same into good condition, whilst such heavy carriages as then passed upon the same were allowed, unless the wheels and tire of such carriages were made broader than they were then required to be; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for better preserving the high roads of this kingdom, by enlarging the breadth and tire of the wheels of wagons, carts, and other carriages, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table until the said bill should be read a second time; which it was April 4, and committed; and on the 6th, upon a motion made by Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, the committee were instructed and empowered to make provision in the said bill, more effectually to prevent the drivers of carts and other carriages, from riding upon such carts or carriages, in the city of London, or within ten miles thereof. After which the bill was passed according to the usual forms, and amongst other things it enacts, 1. That after the 29th of Sept. 1754, no waggon or other wheel carriage shall be drawn upon any turnpike road, unless the felloes of the wheels thereof be of the breadth of 9 inches from side to side, at the least, under the penalty of 5l. to be paid by the owner of such carriage, or of forfeiting any one of the horses, with all his accoutrements,

coutraments, not being the shaft or thill-horse, to the sole use and benefit of the person who shall seize or distrain the same; such seizure to be delivered to the constable, or other parish officer of the place, who shall keep the same, till proof be made of the offence on oath before some justice, who shall thereupon issue his precept for delivering up such distress to the said party for his own use and benefit, upon his paying such reasonable charges for the constable's keeping and securing the same, as the justice shall direct; but if no proof shall be made within three days, the horse, &c. shall be returned back to the owner, he paying reasonable charges for keeping the same.

2. This act not to extend to any chaise-martine; nor to any coach, landau, berline, chaise or calash; nor to any waggon drawn by less than five horses or beasts of draught; nor to any other two wheel carriages drawn by less than four horses, &c. nor to any carriage drawn by oxen or neat cattle only.

3. Immediately after passing this act, any carriage loaden with one tree or piece of timber, or one stone or block of marble only, having the fellies of the wheels thereof, of the breadth of 9 inches, may be drawn upon any turnpike road, with any number of horses or beasts of draught; and wagons or other four-wheel carriages with like broad wheels, with any number not exceeding eight; and two-wheel carriages with any number not exceeding five; without being liable to be weighed, or subject to an additional toll of 20s. or without being liable to forfeit any horses, by the 24th of George II. chap. 43; or the 6th of George I. chap. 6. Nor to any penalties for travelling with a greater number of horses than are now allowed by law.

4. That no greater toll be taken for such carriages than is directed by the turnpike acts to be taken for waggons, &c. drawn by five or four horses.

5. That the turnpike trustees shall by writing order the fellies of the wheels of all carriages which ought to be of the breadth before prescribed, to be gauged at any turnpike through which such carriages shall pass; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the surveyor or gate-keeper that the fellies were originally 9 inches broad, but by wearing had become less, so as not to be above 8, such carriage shall pass, without being liable to any of the said penalties.

6. Whosoever shall hinder or attempt to prevent the measuring, or the seizing of any horse, &c. forfeited, shall forfeit 10l. for every such offence.

7. The constable, tything-man, surveyor of the highways or turnpikes, or person appointed by

trustees, or any other inhabitant, may, after the said Sept. 29, 1754, apprehend the driver of any waggon, &c. passing on any turnpike road not having the wheels as this act directs, or which shall be drawn with a greater number of horses than respectively appointed, except as before excepted, and carry him before any justice for the county, &c. and upon conviction, either by self-confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, he shall forfeit 5l. or if no goods to be distrained, he shall be committed to the house of correction for one month, or until payment of the said sum. And,

A. The owner of every waggon to have his name and place of abode in legible letters written or painted upon the tilt or some other conspicuous place of his waggon, under the penalty of 5l. and if a false or fictitious name, the penalty of 50l. for every such offence.

April 16, a bill, which had been passed without any great opposition in the house of lords, intituled, *An act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, was sent down to the commons, where it was next day read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 19th, it was ordered to be printed; and, May 7, it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, and tho' there are no clergymen in the house of commons, yet upon this motion a long debate ensued, in which the principle speakers were William Northey, Esq; Sir Edmund Isham, Sir John Barnard, Charles Cholmondeley, Esq; and Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; against committing the bill; and the lord Duppil, Robert Nugent, Esq; the lord Barrington, and Henry Pelham, Esq; for committing it; and the question being at last put, and carried in the affirmative, it was resolved, that the bill should be committed to a committee of the whole house, and that the house would resolve itself into the said committee on Tuesday, May 15, when the bill was again strenuously opposed, but it passed through the committee, and the report was agreed to without any amendment. The next day, it was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday the 22d; and previous thereto, viz. on the 21st, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several merchants and traders, in the city of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed, alledging, that the petitioners were of opinion, that the passing of this bill into a law, might encourage persons of wealth and substance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into

this kingdom, and increase the commerce and credit of this nation ; and therefore praying, that the bill might pass into a law ; and that the house might see what sort of men the petitioners were, several of their names were upon motion read to the house. But as merchants and traders, as well as all other sorts of men, are often of different opinions, there was the same day presented by the sheriffs of London, a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the said city, in common-council assembled, which petition, being read, expressed the apprehensions of the petitioners, that should the said bill be passed into a law, the same would tend greatly to the dishonour of the christian religion, endanger our excellent constitution, and be highly prejudicial to the interest and trade of the kingdom in general, and the said city in particular ; and therefore praying that it might not be passed into a law. Both which petitions were ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be read a third time ; and next day, after reading the order for this purpose, a petition was presented to the house and read, of the subscribing merchants and traders of the city of London, in behalf of themselves, and all other merchants and traders of Great-Britain, alledging their being apprehensive, that the said bill, if passed into a law, would in its consequences greatly affect our trade and commerce with foreign nations, and particularly with Spain and Portugal, and would also be attended with many other very bad effects to the kingdom ; and therefore praying, that they might have leave, by themselves or council, to offer their reasons against passing the same into a law. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be read a third time, and that the petitioners might then be heard by themselves against the said bill, if they thought fit ; immediately after which, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several merchants, traders, and manufacturers, ship-wrights and commanders of ships, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and many other persons concerned in shipping, and in the woollen and other manufactures of this kingdom, alledging, that the petitioners were of opinion, that the passing this bill into a law might encourage many persons of wealth and substance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom, the greatest part of which, agreeable to the experience of former times, would be employed by them in foreign trade and commerce, and in the encreasing the shipping and encouraging the exportation of

A the woollen and other manufactures of this kingdom, of which the persons who profess the Jewish religion had, for many years last past, exported great quantities ; and therefore praying, that the said bill might pass into a law. This petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a third time, which it immediately was, after some of the last petitioners against it had been called in, and their petition being again read, they were heard, and they examined several witnesses in support of their petition ; after which they being withdrawn, and the bill opened by Mr. Speaker, a motion was made, that the bill do pass. Upon this there ensued another long debate, and a motion being made, that the debate should be adjourned until that day month, the question was put thereupon, and carried in the negative ; whereupon the question for the bill's passing was put and carried in the affirmative ; and Mr. Hume, was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and acquaint them, that the house had agreed to the same without any amendment. This famous and important bill having thus passed both houses, some of the most zealous advocates against it without doors, began to talk of petitioning his majesty not to give it the royal assent ; but as it was a question, whether this would have been agreeable to our constitution, the design was either laid aside, or they had not time to carry it into execution ; for as the session ended June 7, the bill then received the royal assent : 'Tho', from what has since appeared, it must be presumed, that the crown could never have had a better or more popular opportunity for exerting that prerogative which is like to fall into desuetude ; and indeed it was perhaps the first time that it could ever have been exerted with any view to popularity *.

E As to the next bill we are to take notice of, we shall observe, that a cause having been last session brought before the house of lords by appeal, which was founded upon an alledged clandestine marriage, it set the bad consequences of such marriages in so strong a light, that their lordships ordered the judges to prepare and bring in a bill for the better preventing of clandestine marriages ; which they accordingly did ; but the bill met with so many alterations and amendments in that house, that it was not sent down to the commons till May 7. Next day it was read a first time in that house, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. The 14th it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, which occasioned a

debate,

* See before, p. 254, 257, 305, 353, 401.

debate, Mr. Attorney General and the lord Barrington having spoke for the motion, and Robert Nugent, Esq; against it; but upon a division the question was carried in the affirmative by 116 to 55. Whereupon it was committed to a committee of the whole house, for that day sevennight, and all the members in and about town were ordered to attend. Accordingly May 21, the house resolved itself into a committee of the said house upon the said bill, as it likewise did, on the 23d, the 25th, the 28th, the 30th, and the 31st, in which there were many long debates, that of the 28th having held till three o'clock next morning, and the bill almost entirely altered, both by the addition of new clauses, and the alteration of every one of the old. June 1, the lord Dupplin according to order made the report, when some of the amendments were disagreed to, and the rest were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to; and several clauses were added, and several amendments were made to the bill. The 4th, the bill was read a third time, and a motion made, that the bill with the amendments do pass. Upon this there was a new and a long debate, the principal speakers for the bill being John Bond, Esq; the lord Hillsborough and Mr. Solicitor General; and those against it were, col. Haldane, Charles Townshend, Esq; Henry Fox, Esq; Mr. alderman Beckford, and D Humphry Sydenham, Esq; but the question was upon a division carried by 125 to 56; and the lord Dupplin having by order carried the bill to the lords, the amendments were there, after some debate, all agreed to the 6th, and the bill received next day the royal assent *.

An Account of Mr. Cuff's new-constructed DOUBLE MICROSCOPE, with a curious PLATE of the same.

ALL parts of this instrument are brass. —The body A, being firmly supported in a broad circular collar at the end of the arm a a, which projects from the top of the pillar C, may be taken out F

A square box b b, screwed down to the wooden pedestal II supports the whole machine, by the assistance of the long flat-square pillar B, which is fixed within the said box.

The moveable pillar C, which is shorter than the pillar B tho' of the same shape, G by sliding up or down against the broad flat side of the said pillar, raises or lowers the body of the microscope as occasion may require.—Both pillars stand in the box b b.

The square collar D holds the two pillars B and C together, and slides up or down upon them, carrying with it the body of the microscope.—The screw-button 3 is intended to fix the pillar C, when the upper edge of the collar D being set at the same number as that of the magnifier employed, its focal distance is brought nearly right.

When the pillar C is fastened, the microscope (by the fine-threaded adjusting screw E) may be moved so gently up, or down, without jerks or slips, that the true focus may be found with great readiness and exactness.

The horizontal plate or stage F, having in the middle thereof a circular hole 4, directly over which the body of the microscope is suspended, is exceedingly convenient to place objects on for observation, being freed entirely from the legs which incumber other double microscopes.

The concave looking-glass G, turning on two small screws in the arch d (at the bottom of which a pin goes down into the hole e in the pedestal) reflects the light of a candle or the sky directly upwards on the object, by moving the looking-glass horizontally or vertically.

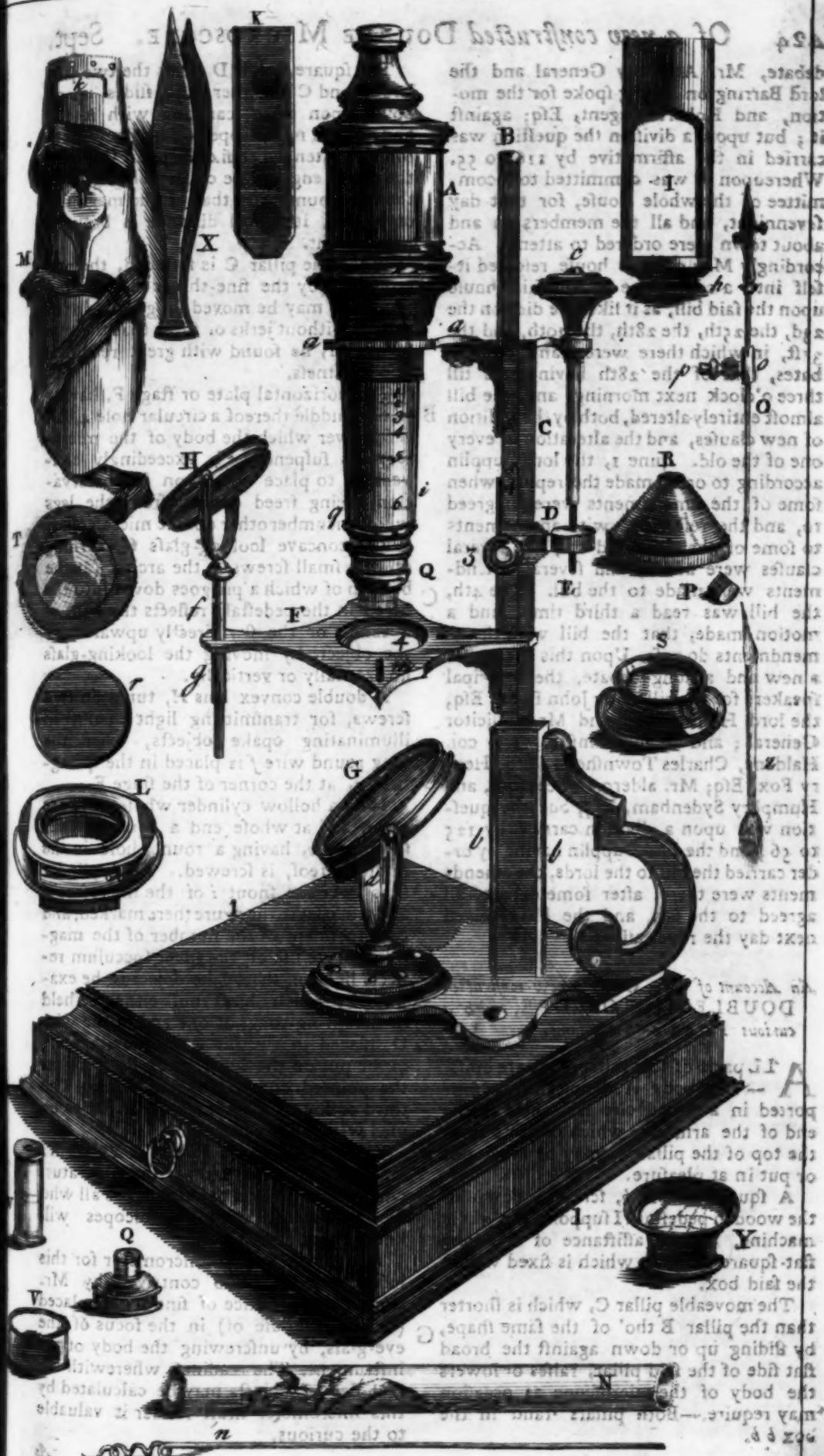
A double convex lens H, turns on two screws, for transmitting light to assist in illuminating opaque objects, when the long round wire f is placed in the spring-tube g, at the corner of the stage F.

I—is a hollow cylinder whose sides are open, and at whose end a concave silver speculum b, having a round hole in the midst thereof, is screwed. This cylinder slips over the snout i of the microscope, and when set to the figure there marked, and correspondent to the number of the magnifier made use of, the silver speculum reflects light on the opaque object to be examined; which object must either be held in the spring-tongs at one end of the wire O, placed in the slit m on the stage F; or be put on the ivory block P, stuck on the pointed end of the said wire. The third or fourth magnifiers are fittest to be used with a silver speculum.

K, L, M, N, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z, are different parts of the apparatus, which it is needless to describe, as all who are acquainted with microscopes will know them at first sight.

In the year 1747 a micrometer for this instrument was also contrived by Mr. Cuff, being a lattice of fine wires, placed (when made use of) in the focus of the eye-glass, by unscrewing the body of the instrument. The readiness wherewith the real size of objects may be calculated by this micrometer must render it valuable to the curious.

* See before, p. 337, 356, 407.



The New constructed double Microscope, &
Invented & made by John Cuff. -

As any new Discovery that but seems to have a Tendency towards the Cure of that terrible Distemper called a CANCER, ought to be made as publick as possible, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from a Letter written by Mr. WILLIAM NORFORD, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, to Mr. JOHN FREEKE, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and published at the End of Mr. NORFORD's Essay on CANCEROUS TUMOURS.

M. Norford, after a preface, which shews him to be a gentleman of a true publick spirit, says, that he had made trial of the juices of divers kinds of plants on ulcerated cancers, and then goes on thus :

I shall not, at present, trouble you with an account of all the plants I have made trial of: That which, I think, deserves our immediate notice, is, the sharp-pointed spurge, or *cataputia*, which I have growing in my garden.—The milky juice of this plant is somewhat acrimonious, as may be discovered by the taste of it; but it makes no change on the blue paper.

As I do not, now, intend to give a detail of the methods made use of to discover the nature of this plant, and what first induced me to make trial of it, I shall only, in general terms, tell you in what manner I have used it, and the success I have had with it in one case; at the same time ingenuously relating what I mixed with it, and what internal medicines my patient took at the time of its application.

After I had got about a pint of the juice of the *cataputia* (partly by wounding a number of plants in several places, and partly by expression) I placed it in the sun, in a leaden-dish, where it stood till it had acquired almost the consistence of an ointment.—To every ounce of this inspissated juice, I mixed of *mercur. dulcis præcipit.** and finely levigated black-lead, of each one scruple: The unguent, thus prepared, was kept in gallpots close tied down with a bladder, for use.

The case in which I used the above unguent is as follows.

A young woman, about thirty years old, (sometimes subject to cutaneous ulcers on her legs, which were healed by ordinary applications and mild mercurial purgatives) had the misfortune to be brought to bed of an illegitimate child; which at first she suckled.

September, 1753.

* What I call *Mercur. dulcis præcipit.* is sweet mercury precipitated in *aq. calcis*, and is prepared as follows. Take of strong *aq. calcis* one pound; of *mercur. dulcis* well levigated, half an ounce; mix, and let them stand together a day or two till the mercury is precipitated in a very black powder at the bottom of the glass; then separate it from the water, by filtering the latter per chartam: The remaining powder in the paper is to be dry'd, and kept in a vial close stopp'd for use.

In a few weeks after her delivery, her right breast swelled and inflamed, so that the child could not suck of it: But to prevent its coming to suppuration, she had it, twice in a day, fomented with very hot *spir. vin. rect.* which, indeed, abated the swelling, in some measure, and the inflammation; but reduced the whole breast to a very hard schirrrous tumour.—The uneasiness which she suffered from the pains in her breast, and other circumstances, going contrary to her wishes, threw her into a fever, for which she kept her bed three weeks.—During this disorder the milk in her other breast so much lessened, that she was obliged to wean the infant.

B Almost four months elapsed in the use of various applications, as poultices, &c. prescribed by her female acquaintance, to resolve the induration of the breast; but with so little success, that both the pain and hardness rather increased; although there was a partial suppuration of a very large knot in the interior inferior side of the breast near its baits.—The matter discharged was thin and ichorous.—Soon after this an ill-conditioned fungus thrust out at the orifice of the sore, which her female attendant endeavoured often to reduce, by clipping off the top with her scissars, afterwards rubbing it with the vitriol stone, and then covering the ulcer with an ointment of her own making.—These applications gave her great pain, the fungus, in a day or two, growing up as large as ever, and bleeding some ounces every time it was cut, made her, at length, so miserable, that she was desirous I should attend her.

I found the whole breast indurated, as before observed, and much enlarged, so that it could with difficulty be moved upon the ribs; the skin a little inflamed, and the cutaneous veins turgid.—The fungus was near an inch higher than the skin, and as large as an ordinary man's thumb, the roots of which seemed to grow out of the middle of the tumour, which could with much difficulty be felt from the other parts of the breast, and was of the size of a large hen's egg.—This was the tumour, in which there had been an ichorous suppuration, as above-mentioned.—From this fungus there issued a very thin and fetid sanies.

The whole breast, and particularly the knot, from whence the fungus grew, were attended with such lancinating pains, that

H h h the,

she, frequently, for some weeks past, had laid whole nights without sleep.—Except a little feverish indisposition, consequently arising from the trouble and fatigue of this breast, she was otherwise in pretty good health, tho' she had had no appearance of her menses for three months past.

I passed my probe near two inches into several parts of the fungous mass, without giving her much pain; but the blood immediately followed the withdrawing the probe, to the quantity of an ounce or two.

From these circumstances I was apprehensive the breast was become cancerous; and, although I concealed my sentiments from her concerning it, I judged there could be no cure, unless the breast was amputated.

However, being desirous to see what I could do with it, before I proposed the extirpation; I bled and purged her, twice in a week, with *argent. viv. gr. xij. pilul. ex colocynthide cum aloe gr. xv.* made into pills; directed cooling lotions to the inflamed integuments; applied *ung. nutrit. cum pulver. gall.* to the fungus; and, lastly, covered the whole breast with a mercurial saturnine cerate. I likewise prescribed her a suitable diet.

Five weeks were spent in attempting to resolve the induration of the breast, with this success, that the hardness dispersed, and it became very moveable on the ribs; but the tumour and fungus remained much as usual; daily discharging a thin watery ichor, but less fetid.—I then endeavoured to destroy the fungus with some precipitate, but by this means the disorder was greatly irritated; the tumour, in a few days, enlarged; the whole breast swelled, and grew again very painful. Upon this, I immediately desisted from any farther use of the precipitate; applied *ung. nutrit. ut antea*, continuing the application of the saturnine cerate; repeated bleeding and purging as before.—In little better than a week's time, the swelling was again subsided, and the pains almost gone, so that I could feel distinctly the tumour, which was, indeed, harder than usual, as well as the fungous flesh.—In a few days after this, the breast coming to its natural softness, I then, with my patient's consent, was determined to dissect out the knot and fungus together; which accordingly I did.—Five days after the operation, the wound began to digest, and seemed to go on as well as we could wish; but in the space of a week more, at the bottom of the wound, I discovered a hardish fungous excrescence arising, attended with some pain.

This greatly alarmed me; being apprehensive

of a return of the disease, owing, as I supposed, to some affected part being left behind, which should have been extirpated.

I attempted reducing this excrescence with red mercury precipitate; but this did not agree; it seemed to harden the excrescence, although it cropt the top of it, while the basis daily increased, and the other parts of the wound began to discharge a very thin matter.

I endeavoured to excite a gentle salivation after the operation, according to the directions in my essay, but in vain; the mercury always ran through her.—These methods proving unsuccessful, I applied the following cataplasm, and made her drink daily five pints of the decoct. *lign. guaiac.* as directed in the medical essays.

Rx Rasur. lign. guaiac. Hb. fls. flor. chamaemel. m. vj. M. coq. ex aq. fast. q. ad colat. Hb. v. p. fetu.

Rx bujusque colatur. Hb. fls. farin. sem. lign. v. coq. ad confitent. cataplasm.

After a week's use of these things, I found they would answer neither mine, nor my patient's expectations; for altho' she sweat considerably, and part of the breast continued in good order, yet the fungous excrescence increased, and the sore daily grew more crude.

I then covered the whole sore, with thin pledgets of lint spread with the unguent of the *cataputia* before described; over this I applied the cataplasm, and continued the decoction as before.—The second day after the application of the *cataputia*, the lips of the sore grew turgid and inflamed; and the affected side of the breast, on the third day, was somewhat tumified, but attended with no great degree of pain.—In short, in about ten days, there followed several small suppurations in the lips of the sore, the fungous substance daily wasted, and was cast off, and in fifteen days after the use of the *cataputia*, the ulcer became well digested, and appeared in a healing state.—I then ordered her to drink less of the decoction, and left off the use of ointment of the *cataputia*.—I dressed the ulcer with such ordinary applications, as are commonly used to wounds in an incarcing state; but continued the use of the cataplasm to the end of the cure; which was compleated in two months after the application of the *cataputia*.

Two months after her cure, her menses returned, and continued their regular periods; and since that she is grown healthy and strong, having no symptom of her former complaint.

Thera.

There being some Things very remarkable in M. Voltaire's Letter to his Niece, we shall first give the Original, and then an English Translation, for the sake of those of our Readers who do not understand the French.

Lettre de Monsieur VOLTAIRE à Madame DENIS.

De Mayence, le 9me Juillet, 1753.

Il y auroit trois ou quatre ans que je n'avois pleuré, et je comptois bien que mes prunelles ne connoissoient plus cette foibleesse jusqu'à ce qu'elles se fermassent pour jamais !

Hier le secrétaire du comte de Stadian me trouva fondant en larmes ; je pleurois votre départ et votre séjour. L'atrocité de ce que vous avez souffert perdoit de son horreur quand vous étiez avec moi ; votre patience et votre courage m'en donnaient ; mais après votre départ je n'ai plus été soutenu. Je crois que, (c'est un rêve) je crois que tout cela s'est passé du temps de Dennis de Siracuse. Je me demande, s'il est bien vrai qu'une dame de Paris, voyageant avec un passeport du roi son maître, eut été trainée dans les rues de Francfort par des soldats, conduite en prison sans aucune forme de procès, sans femme de chambre, sans domestique, ayant à sa porte quatre soldats la bayonette au bout du fusil, et contrainte de souffrir qu'un commis de ce Freytag, un scélérat de la plus vile espèce, passe seul la nuit dans sa chambre ? Quand la Brinviliers fut arrêté le bureau ne fut jamais seul avec elle : il n'y a point d'exemple d'une indécence si barbare ; et quel étoit votre crime ? D'avoir couru 200 lieues pour venir conduire aux eaux de Plombières un oncle mourant, que vous gardez comme votre père. Il est triste sans doute pour le roi de Prusse, qu'il n'ait pas encore reparé une pareille indignité commise en son nom par un homme qui se dit son ministre.

Passe encore pour moi ; il m'avoit fait arrêter pour r'avoir son livre imprimé de poësies, dont il m'avoit gratifié, et auquel j'avois quelque droit. Il me l'avoit laissé comme un gage de ses bontés, et comme la récompense de mes soins ; il a voulu reprendre ce bienfait ; il n'avoit qu'à dire un mot, ce n'étoit pas la peine de faire emprisonner un vieillard qui va prendre les eaux ; il auroit pu se souvenir que depuis plus de 15 ans il m'avoit prévenu par ses bontés séduisantes ; qu'il m'avoit dans ma vieillesse tiré de ma patrie ; que j'avois travaillé avec lui deux ans de suite à perfectionner ses talens ; que je l'ai bien servi, et ne lui ai manqué en rien ; qu'enfin il est bien au dessous de son rang et de sa gloire, de prendre parti dans une querelle académique, et de finir, pour toute récompense, en me faisant demander ses poësies par des soldats. J'espere qu'il connoira tôt ou tard qu'il a été trop loin ; que mon oncle l'a trompé, et que ni l'auteur ni le roi

ne devoient pas jeter tant d'amerlante sur la fin de ma vie. Il a pris conseil de la colère, il le prendra de sa raison et de sa bonté ; mais que fera-t-il pour reparer l'outrage abominable qu'on vous a fait en son nom ? My lord mare-shall sera sans doute chargé de vous faire oublier, s'il est possible, les horreurs où un Freytag vous a plongée.

On vient de m'envoyer ici des lettres pour vous, il y en a une de madame Fontaine qui n'est pas consolante ; on prétend toujours que j'ai été Prusse, si on entend par là que j'ai répondu par de l'attachement, et de l'enthousiasme aux avances singulières que le roi de Prusse m'a faites 15 ans de suite on a grande raison ; mais si on entend que j'ai été non sujet, et que j'ai cessé un seul moment d'être François, on se trompe : Le roi de Prusse ne l'a jamais proposé, il ne m'a donné la clef de chambellan que comme une marque de bonté que lui-même appelle frivole dans les vers qu'il fit pour moi en me donnant cette clef et cette croix que j'ai remises à ses pieds ; cela n'exigeoit ni serment, ni fonction, ni naturalization. On n'est point sujet d'un roi pour porter son ordre. Monsieur D'Ecouville, qui est en Normandie, a encore la clef de chambellan du roi de Prusse, qu'il porte avec la croix de St. Louis. Il y auroit bien de l'injustice à ne me pas regarder comme François pendant que j'ai toujours conservé ma maison à Paris, et que j'ai payé la capitulation. Peut-on prétendre sérieusement que l'auteur du Siècle de Louis XIV. L'oseroit-on dire devant les statues de Henri IV ? J'ajouterois de Louis XV. puis que je suis le seul académicien qui fit son panégyrique quand il nous donna la paix, et que lui-même a ce panégyrique traduit en six langues. Il se peut faire que sa majesté Prussienne, trompée par mon ennemi et par un mouvement de colère, ait irrité le roi mon maître contre moi ; mais tout cede à sa justice et à sa grandeur d'ame ; il sera le premier à demander au roi mon maître qu'on me laisse finir mes jours da ma patrie ; il se souviendra qu'il a été mon disciple, et que je n'emporte rien d'autrès de lui, que l'honneur de l'avoir mis en état d'écrire mieux que moi ; il se contentera de cette superiorité, et ne voudra pas se servir de celle que lui donne sa place pour accabler un étranger, qui l'a enseigné quelquefois, qui l'a écribi et respecté toujours. Je ne saurois lui imputer des lettres qui courrent contre moi sous son nom ; il est trop élevé et trop grand pour outrager un particulier dans ses lettres ; il fait trop comment un roi doit écrire, et il connaît le prix des bienfaisances ; il est né sur tout pour faire connoître celui de la bonté et de la clémence. C'étoit le caractère de notre bon roi Henri IV. il étoit prompt et colre, mais il revenoit, l'humeur n'avoit chez lui que des moments, et l'humanité l'inspira toute sa vie.

Voila, ma chère enfant, ce qu'un oncle, pu plût un pere malade, dit à sa fille ; je serais un peu consolé si vous arriviez en bonne

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sante. Mes compliments à votre frere et à votre soeur. A dieu, puissai-je venir mourir dans vos bras, ignré des hommes et des rois.

V. V.

A LETTER from Monsieur VOLTAIRE
to Madam DENIS, his Niece.

Mayence, July 9, 1753.

THREE or four years have elapsed since I have shed a tear, and I flattered myself that my eyes would not again be susceptible of this weakness till the time when they should be for ever closed.

Count de Stadian, the secretary, found me yesterday, overwhelmed in grief; I was lamenting your departure and present situation. The atrociousness of your sufferings appeared less horrible to me when you was with me: Your patience and courage inspired me with the like; but after your departure I had no longer any support: I cannot help thinking (but it is only an imagination) I say I cannot help thinking, that all this must have happened in the time of Dionysius of Syracuse. I put the question to myself, whether it is possible, that a lady of Paris, travelling with a passport from the king her master, can have been dragged through the streets of Frankfurt by soldiers, imprisoned without any form of trial, denied the convenience of a waiting woman or any domestick, the door of her prison guarded by four soldiers, with their bayonets fixed to their musquets, and compelled to suffer one of the creatures of this Freytag, a wretch of the vilest sort, to pass the night alone in her apartment? When Brinvilliers was confined the executioner was never left alone with her. There is no example of so barbarous an indecency. And what was your crime? The having travelled 300 leagues to conduct to the waters of Plombieres a dying uncle whom you regard as your father. It is certainly a dishonour to the king of Prussia that he has not yet made reparation for such an indignity, committed in his name, by a man who calls himself his minister.

This is a fresh wound to me, whom he had before caused to be imprisoned, to regain his printed book of poems, with which he had favoured me, and to which I had some claim. He had committed it to me as the pledge of his favour, and as the reward of my toils. He was desirous to take back this favour. He needed only to have intimated this desire; it was not worth the while to imprison an old man who was going to drink the waters. He might have considered, that for upwards of fifteen years, he had attached me to him by his engaging favours, that he had

drawn me out of my own country in my old age, that I had laboured with him for two years together to perfect his talents, that I have served him faithfully, and had never failed in any part of my duty; and that, finally, it was much beneath his rank and glory, to interest himself in an academical quarrel, and for my only recompence, to end all, by ordering soldiers to demand his poems of me. I hope that he will, soon or late, confess that he has been in the wrong, that my enemy has deceived him, and that neither the author nor the king, ought so greatly to have imbibited the last days of my life. He has acted from the impulse of his passion; I hope he will also act from that of his reason and goodness. But what can he do to repair that abominable outrage which has been committed against you in his name? My lord Marshal will, no doubt, be ordered to make you forget, if possible, the horrors into which you have been plunged by a Freytag.

Letters have been sent me hither for you. One of them is from madam Fontaine, and is not very consolatory. They have always pretended that I was a Prussian; if they mean by this that I have returned the singular advances which have been made me by the king of Prussia for these 15 years together, by attachment and enthusiasm, they are very much in the right; but if they mean that I have not been a subject, and that I have ceased one single moment to be a Frenchman, they are mistaken. The king of Prussia never proposed any such thing, and gave me the key of chamberlain only as a mark of his goodness which he himself calls frivolous in the verses which he wrote to me when he gave me this key and the cross, both which I have laid at his feet. These required neither oath, function, nor naturalization. No man is a subject to a king merely by wearing his order. Monsieur D'Ecouville, who is in Normandy, has also the key of chamberlain to the king of Prussia, which he wears with the cross of the order of St. Lewis. It would be highly unjust not to regard me as a Frenchman, though I have all the time kept my house at Paris and have payed the capitulation. Can this be seriously pretended of the author of the *Siecle de Louis XIV*? Would any one dare to say this before the statues of Henry IV? I may add, of Lewis XV, since I am the only academician who wrote his panegyrick when he gave us peace, and since he has himself this panegyrick translated into six languages. His Prussian majesty, being deceived by my enemy, and from an impulse of passion, may have irritated the

the king my master against me. But every thing must submit to his justice and greatness of soul, and he will be the first to desire the king my master would permit me to end my days in my own country. He will call to mind that he has been my disciple, and that I have gained nothing from him but the honour of enabling him to write better than myself. He will be contented with this superiority, and will not make use of that which his rank gives him to ruin a foreigner, who has sometimes instructed him, and by whom he has always been cherished and respected.

I cannot attribute to him the letters which have been written against me and dispersed under his name. He is too elevated and too great to commit an outrage upon a private person in his letters. He knows too well how a king ought to write, and what regard is to be paid to good manners and decency of behaviour. He is more especially born to know the value of goodness and clemency. This was the character of our good and glorious king Henry IV. He was hasty and passionate; but it was over in a moment, and he was actuated by the dictates of humanity all his life.

This, my dear child, is what an uncle, or rather a sick father, dictates to his daughter. I shall be a little consoled if you arrive in good health. My compliments to your brother and sister. Pray God I may be able to come and die in your arms, unknown to men and kings.

V. V.

An exact Account of the Manner in which GAMBLERS and other SHARPERS impose upon People at Fairs and other Places, having been lately written and published by JOHN POULTER alias BAXTER, the famous Gambler and Highwayman, we shall give our Readers some Parts of it, in order to prevent their being imposed on or suffering by such sharpening Methods for the future.

1. To caution all Shopkeepers and Salesmen against Shoplifters of both Sexes, the best Way to prevent their Villanies is as follows:

THERE shall be generally three persons together, called in cant *, pri-
fers, lifts, or files. They shall go by a shop or standing to see if there are any goods down on the counter; if not, one of them shall go to the shop or standing, and call for goods of different sorts to be shown him or her, and then comes in the other two, who take no notice of the

other that went in before; he or she buying something, the counter being covered with goods, one of the two shall look over the goods, while the other shall plant a piece under the rest, not opened, although one or more persons be behind the counter at the same time, who shall not see them, by reason they will open

A a piece of stuff and hold it up between the owner and their partner that sits down with her petticoats half up, ready for the word nap it; then she puts it between her carriers, (that is a cant word for thighs) and then gets up and lets her cloaths drop, agreeing and paying for what they like, and so walks off, and can

B walk very well without putting their hands to hold it; then going into a yard or entry, their partner takes it from them; Some in the same manner secrete goods under their cloaks, and if small pieces, in their under petticoats, half tucked up: If it be a box of ribbons, they will pame

C a piece or two in one hand, while the shopkeeper measures a yard or two on the counter; they have a handkerchief on purpose, when taking it up to wipe their nose, they put it with the ribbons into their pockets; but you must observe if

D they do not prig any goods, they will not buy any; but to prevent them, you must observe at fairs and markets, that those sort of people call for a great many goods, till the counter is full, on purpose, they seeming difficult to be pleased. All shopkeepers, to prevent this, should put by one sort of goods before they take down another.

2. The deceiving Art, called Masoning.

E MASONERS are a set of people that give paper for goods; there is generally three or four of them goes to a fair or market together, where one appears like a farmer or grazier, and the other two as vouchers: One is to look out for a farmer that has any kind of beast to sell, and if he thinks he is a likely fellow to be took in, the other person is to ask the price of the said cattle, F where they come from, what market towns the farmer keeps, and the houses and peoples names in such towns; when he finds out these he goes and tells the masoner the story: The farmer is then brought into the house, where the masoner is sitting paying money for cattle, as the farmer thinks; and the masoner's man tells him what money he has offered the farmer, and they begin to talk about the lowest price: The masoner then goes out, that

* Cant is the thieves language; prigers are thieves; files are pick pocket; lifts are shoplifters; plant is to secrete; nap is take; pame is to band away; prig is to steal.

430. A Caution against Sharpers, House-breakers, &c. Sept.

that they may have an opportunity of telling the farmer what a topping dealer he is, and where he lives, (but it must be in some country place) and that his note is worth five hundred pounds: The sharper soon returns, and says, I cannot find the gentleman I have a draft upon, and do not know what to do for A money to pay for the goods I have bought to-day; I must order them to meet me at such a place, and the person's name where he knows the farmer uses; the farmer hearing this, says, I know them very well; the sharper then asks him whether he comes that way, and the farmer telling him he does, he says, that is right then; tell me the lowest price of your cattle, I cannot pay you now, but I will pay you next market day, at the place as before mentioned, I suppose that will not be any difference to you farmer; no, answers the person that brought him in, your note is worth a thousand pound, you will give your promissory note for the money, and any dealer in the fair will take it paying a small discount, for it is as good as the Bank of England. This generally makes the agreement, the note is taken, and the cattle drove away, and sold directly to another dealer, toll free. There are dealers waiting on purpose to buy such goods, for they buy them cheap, because they know them to cost no money but paper. The poor farmer goes to the place appointed, thinking to receive the money, but to his grief finds himself bit.

3. Ringing Tuggs, and Seats, that is, changing Great coats and Saddles.

PEOPLE in fairs or markets in the summer, are apt to give their great coats to the maid, and put their names on it with a piece of paper; the servant cannot remember every coat, and the sharper comes in and writes his name on his coat that is worth but little, but changes his note to another coat; he then goes out, and comes in presently and calls for the coat with such a note on it, and the servant delivers it without dispute, and they send another to fetch their old coat; they often get six or seven coats in a day with that old one: To prevent this, the landlord or servant ought to write two notes, both in one hand, and to deliver one to the owner, and pin the other on the coat, and if the person that comes for the coat cannot produce G the note as above, let him not have the coat without good proof, and that will prevent many disorders.

Changing saddles is done by the same sort of people, their horse having a rug or horse cloth on it for that purpose, they

watch an opportunity of taking off their own saddle, and changing it for a good one, putting it on their own horse, and tying the cloth over it with a sarsangal, and then take their horse away, and put him to another inn.

4. Milling of Kents, that is, Breaking of Houses.

HOUSE-breaking is always done in the night; the persons concerned take a view of the house or shop the day before to see what is to be taken, and where to make entrance; it is generally done at midnight, and if there is any scouts, that is, watchmen, one of the gang takes him away, under pretence to light him home, or show him some distant house, and in the mean time the work goes on. If they get entrance they have a dark lanthorn, and fall to riving the house, for which purpose they carry sacks, and always know where to sell the goods before they take them; the world may be sure if there was no receivers there would be no thieves, for they are the whole encouragers of vice. To prevent such robberies, I beg leave to acquaint all shopkeepers, and housekeepers, to put the fore lock of the bolt fast with a good spring, and to have good inside bolts to their doors, or a chain across them, and a small bell to their doors and windows, and to keep a little dog that will bark; you may be assured if such things as these be done, of not being robbed, because if a dog barks, or bell rings, they will not attempt any further.

A little Dissertation having been lately published, intituled, *An Explanation of some Prophecies in the Book of DANIEL, by a Presbyter of the Church of England, as it is upon a very curious subject, and seems to be more ingenious than usual, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from it.*

THE author, after shewing that the little horn mentioned in the 8th chapter of Daniel cannot be understood to mean either Antiochus Epiphanes, or Titus, goes on thus: But let us understand the little horn to mean the Mahometan kingdom, and the explanation of this vision may very fairly be accounted for. For whereas Herod was, in order of time, prior to Mahomet; whereas he was mighty, not by his own power, but by the decree of the Roman senate; by making his peace with the Romans did destroy many; appeared in the latter end of those kingdoms into which Alexander's was divided; and attempted to destroy the Prince of prunes, the Lord

of life and glory, and was at last broken without hand; it was very proper to speak of him in this place, to characterize one of the greatest tyrants that ever plagued mankind.

Again, the manner in which this kingdom spread, as well as the exceeding extent of it, will exactly agree with the description of it in Daniel. Toward the east it waxed exceeding great, when those vast countries, Persia and India, were subdued. In the south, the Æthiopians were at its steps, received its yoke. Nothing now is wanting to compleat the description, but the conquest of Judea, and the neighbouring countries. But it is well known, that those regions soon submitted to Mahometan arms. Now I suppose, that, if a particular application of Daniel's and St. John's numbers can be made to this kingdom, this will be no small confirmation, that the Mahometan kingdom is described to us under the name of the little horn.

1. Daniel wanting to know how long should be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, was told, that it should be until 2300 days, at the expiration of which time the sanctuary is to be cleansed. Now the only difficulty here is to fix upon a proper era at which to begin our computation. Now nothing can be more probable, than that the era of this vision begins with the first remarkable event which the vision is designed to inform us of. Now this was the destruction of the ram by the he-goat; and this happened in the year before Christ 329. For, though Darius was slain in the year before Christ 330, yet, as Jesus was retired with some forces in hopes to regain the kingdom, the Persian kingdom cannot be said to be destroyed till this design was brought to nought; which was not till the year after, viz. the year 329. To this number add 2300, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1971; the year in which the sanctuary shall be cleansed, or the restoration of Israel compleated.

2. Blessed, says Daniel, (Chap. xii. 12.) is he who waiteth and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days; viz. from the time when the daily sacrifice was taken away; that is, from the year 636; for then Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens, and then also was the daily sacrifice taken away. To the year then 636 add 1335, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1971, as before.

The reasons upon which these calculations are founded are these: I considered the 12th chapter of Daniel as a comment upon the 8th chap. I consequently interpreted the blessedness in the one place, to mean the cleansing of the sanctuary men-

tioned in the other place. I considered farther, that whereas the particular event from which the 1335 days were to be computed was expressly mentioned by Daniel, & from the time of that event we added 1335 days, and from the year so found out should reckon backward 2300, and should come to the very year in which the first remarkable event happened, which is prophesied of in the vision mentioned in the 8th chap. this would make it more than probable that we had discovered what daily sacrifice it was that should be taken away by the little horn.

3. To the end of the wonders revealed to Daniel, that is, the beast's making war with the saints, and overcoming them, was to be a time, times, and a half; that is $3\frac{1}{2}$, or 1260 years. St. John likewise says (Rev. xi. 2.) that the Holy City should be trodden under foot 42 months, which is the same period as before, 1260 years. Now here is wisdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: For it is the number of a man, (or a way of reckoning usual among men) and his number is 666 (Rev. xiii. 18.) Now I suppose that this number denotes the year from whence we are to compute the time of the Holy City's being trodden under foot. To this number then add 1260, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1926. And from this year I suppose the Mahometan kingdom will decline apace.

4. From the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away shall be, says Daniel, 1290 days, that is, years. Now Jerusalem, as we have before observed, was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 636. To this number add 1290, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1926, as we did also in the last article.

The conclusions to be drawn from these premises are these.

First, that the sacrifice prophesied by Daniel is a christian sacrifice*, which therefore ought to be offered day by day continually. And, secondly,

That our Jesus is the promised Messiah. For if, as we have proved, the sacrifice spoken of by Daniel was to be taken away by Mahometans, and has accordingly been taken away by them, the sacrifice can be no other than that which was instituted by Jesus Christ. Now, since Daniel every where speaks of the taking away of this sacrifice as of some prodigious and unparalleled misfortune, this proves that it was not the institution of an impostor, and consequently that Jesus Christ was indeed the *ὁ ἐπόμενος*, he that was to come; and therefore in vain do the Jews still look for another.

The

* By this, the author understandeth the Eucharist, which the first christians celebrated daily.

Sung by Mr. LOWE, at VAUXHALL.

Ye fair, from man's insidious love, Your tender hearts defend :
 Lest the mistaken bliss ye prove, But sorrow in the end : Thro'
 reason scan, each artful man, Nor trust your ear or eye. Young
 maids be—ware, young maids be—ware, young maids beware, men
 fish ensnare with ar—ti—fi—cial fly.

2.
 With looks as fair as summer flow'rs,
 Soft words like honey sweet,
 And tears that fall in gentle show'rs,
 Your pity they'll intreat.
 Mere common arts to catch your hearts,
 Each foible to defry.
 Young maids beware, &c.

3.
 The honest clown that plows the land,
 In love is all a cheat ;
 And monarchs born to high command,
 well know the dear deceit.
 In love's fly tricks and politicks,
 A promise is a lie.
 Young maids beware, &c.

4.
 Were clods of earth all animate,
 Each blade of grass a tongue,
 'Twou'd waste their moisture to relate
 The mischiefs men have done ;
 Then guard your hearts from Cupid's darts,
 And all the sex defy.
 Young maids beware, men fish ensnare
 With artificial fly.

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1753. 433
A New COUNTRY DANCE.
PRETTY SALLY.



The first and second couple right and left half round, and the first couple hands across with the third couple ; lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off ; the first man back to back with the second woman, and his partner do the same with the third man, both meet in the middle, and turn the first man, back to back with the third woman, his partner with the second man , meet and turn into the second places .

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1753.

MONIMIA to PHILOCLES.

Written by the late Lord H——Y.

SINCE language never can describe my pain,
How can I hope to move when I complain?
Yet such is woman's phrenzy in distress,
We love to plead, tho' hopeless of redress.
Perhaps, affecting ignorance, thou'lt say,
From whence these lines? Whose message
to convey? [demand,

Mock not my grief with that feign'd cold
Too well you know the hapless writer's
hand;

But if you force me to avow my shame,
Behold them prefac'd with Monimia's
name.

Loft to the world, abandon'd, and forlorn,

Expos'd to infamy, reproach, and scorn,
To mirth, or comfort lost, and all for you,
Yet lost perhaps to your remembrance too;
How hard my lot! What refuge can I try,
Weary of life, and yet afraid to die?
Of hope, the wretch's last resort, bereft,
By friends, by kindred, by my lover left.
Oh! frail dependence of confiding fools!
Or lover's oaths, or friendship's sacred rules,
How weak in modern hearts too late I find;
Belinda's false, and Philocles unkind.

To these reflections each slow wearing
day,

And each revolving night, a constant prey.
Think what I suffer—nor ungentle hear,
What madness dictates in my fond despair;
Grudge not this short relief (too fast it flies);
Nor chide that weakness I myself despise:
For sure one moment is at least her due,
Who sacrific'd her all of life to you:

September, 1753.

Without a frown this farewell then receive,

For 'tis the last my fatal love shall give;
Nor this I would, if reason could command,

But what restriction reins a lover's hand?
Nor prudence, shame, nor pride, nor in-
t'rest sways,

The hand implicitly the heart obeys;
Too well this maxim has my conduct
shown, [known,

Too well that conduct to the world is

Oft have I writ, and often to the flame
Condemn'd this after-witness of my shame;
Oft in my cooler, recollect'd thought,
Thy beauties and my fondness half forgot,
(How short those intervals for reason's
aid!)

Thus to myself in anguish have I said,

" Thy vain remonstrance (foolish maid!)
give o'er, [deplore."

" Who act the wrong can ne'er that wrong
Then sanguine hopes again delusive reign,
I form thee melting as I tell my pain.

If not of rock thy flinted heart was made,
Nor tigers nurs'd thee in the desert
shade,

Let me at least thy cold compassion prove,
That slender fastenace to greedy love:
Tho' no return my warmer wishes find,
Be to the wretch tho' not the mistrel's kind;
Nor whilst I count my melancholy state,
Forget 'twas love and thee that wrought
my fate.

Without restraint, habituated to range
The paths of pleasure, can I bear this
change?

Doom'd from the world unwilling to retire,
In bloom of life and warm with young
desire:

I i i

In

In lieu of roofs with regal splendors gay,
Condemn'd in distant wilds to drag the day ;
Where beasts of prey maintain their savage
On human brutes, the worst of brutes,
 relief ;
Yes, yes, this change I could unsighing see,
For none I mourn but what I find in thee ;
There center all my woes, thy heat
 use'd strang'd, fine dimension 10
I weep my lover, and my fortune chang'd,
Blest with thy presence I could all forget,
Nor gilded palaces in huts regret ;
But exil'd thence, superfluous is the rest,
Each place the same, my hell is in my
 breast,
To pleasure dead and living but to pain,
My only sense to suffer and complain.
As all my wrongs distressful I repeat,
Say, can thy pulse with equal cadence beat ?
Canst thou know peace ? Is conscience
 mute within ?
That upright delegate for secret sin.
Is nature so extinguish'd in thy heart,
That not one spark remains to take my
 part ?
Not one repentant throb ? one grateful sigh ?
Thy breast unruff'd, and unwet thy eye ?
Thou cool betrayer ! temperate in ill,
Thou nor remorse, nor thought humane
 canst feel :
Nature has form'd thee of the rougher kind,
And education more debas'd thy mind ;
Born in an age, when fraud, and guilt
 prevail,
When justice sleeps, and int'rest holds her
Thy loose companions, a licentious crew,
Most to each other, all to us untrue ;
Whom chance, or habit mix, but rarely
 choice,
Nor leagu'd in friendship but in social vice :
Who indigent of honour, or of shame,
Glory in crimes, which others blush to
 name ;
By right or wrong disdaining to be mov'd,
Unprincipl'd, unloving, and unlov'd.
The fair who trust their prostituted vows,
If not their falsehood, still their boasts ex-
pose,
Nor knows the wisest to elude the
Ev'n she whose prudence spurns the tin-
 fel charming 11
They know to flatter, tho' they fail to
They make her languish in fictitious
 flame,
Affix some specious scandal on her
And baffled by her virtue, triumph o'er
 her fame.
These are the leaders of thy blinded youth,
Twas these seducers laugh'd thee out of
 truth,
Whose scuril mirth all solemn ties pro-
Or friendship's band, or Hymen's sacred
 chain.

Morality as weakness they upbraid,
Nor even revere religion's hallow'd head :
Alike they spurn divine and human laws,
And treat the honest like the christian
 cause,
Curse on that tongue, whose vile pernicious
Delights the ear, but to corrupt the heart ;
That takes advantage of the cheerful hour,
When weaken'd virtue bends to nature's
 pow'r,
And would the goddess in thy soul desecr,
To substitute dishonour in her place.
With such you lose the day in false delight,
In lewd debauch you revel out the night ;
(Oh ! fatal commerce to Monima's peace)
Their arguments convince because they
 please :
Whilst you for reason, sophistry admit,
And wander dazzl'd by the glare of wit :
Wit, that on ill a specious lustre throws,
And in false colours every object shows ;
That gilds the wrong, depreciating the right,
And hurts the judgment whilst it feasts
 the sight :
Thus in a prism to the cheated eye,
Each pictured trifle takes a rainbow dye ;
With borrow'd charms the gaudy prospect
 gloows,
But truth revers'd the faithless mirror shows,
Inverted scenes in bright confusion lie,
The lawns impending o'er the nether sky,
No just, no real images we meet,
But all the shining vision is deceit.
Oft I revolve in this distracted mind,
Each word, each look, that spoke my
 charmer kind ;
But oh ! how dear their memory I pay !
What pleasure past can present cares allay ?
Of all I love for ever dispossess'd,
Ah ! what avails to think I once was blest ?
Hard disposition of unequal fate !
Mixt are our joys, and transient is their
 date,
Nor can reflection bring their taste agaide,
Yet gives an after sting to every pain :
Thy fatal letters, (oh ! immortal youth !)
Those perjur'd pledges of fictitious truth,
Dear as they were, no second joy afford ;
My credulous heart once leap'd at evry
 word,
My glowing bosom throb'd with thick
And floods of rapture rush'd into my eyes ;
When now repeated, (for thy theft was vain,
Each treasur'd syllable my thoughts retain)
Far other passions rule, and different care,
My tears are grief, my transports are de-
spair.
Why dost thou mock all ties of constancy
But half his joys the faithless ever prove ;
They only taste the pleasures they receive,
When sure the noblest is in those we give ;
Acceptance is the heav'n which mortals
 know,
But 'tis the bliss of angels to bestow :
Oh

Oh! emulate (my love !) that task divine!
Be thou that angel, and that heav'n be
mine.

Yet, yet, relent, yet intercept my fate!
Alas ! I rave, and sue for now deceit:
As soon the dead shall from the grave re-
turn,

As love extinguish'd, with new ardor burn.

Oh ! that I dar'd to act a Roman part !
And stab thy image in this faithful heart,
Where, riveted to life, secure you reign,
(A cruel inmate) sharpening ev'ry pain ;
But, coward-like, irresolute, I wait
Time's tardy aid, nor dare to rush on fate ;
Perhaps may linger on life's latest stage,
Survive thy cruelties, and fall by age.
No ; grief shall swell my sails, and
speed me o'er
(Despair my pilot) to that quiet shore,
Where I can trust and thou betray no
more.

Might I but once again behold those charms,
Might I but breathe my last in those dear
arms ;

On that lov'd face but fix my closing eye,
Permitted, where I might not live, to die :
My softn'd fate I would accuse no more,
But fate has no such happiness in store :
'Tis past ; 'tis done ; what gleam of hope
behind,

When I can ne'er be false nor thou be kind?
Why then this care ? 'tis weak ; 'tis vain ;
—farewel—

At that last word what agonies I feel ?
I faint ; I die ;—remember I was true :—
'Tis all I ask :—eternally adieu.

Written on the first Leaf of Milton's Paradise Lost, that was sent to a LADY.

YE gentle fair, whom love of virtue
warms, [your charms,
Who seek by worthiest deeds t'improve
Heedful attend to Milton's sacred song,
To you the dictates of his muse belong :
He for your use this well-wrought piece
design'd ;

To please and cultivate the human mind :
Let then the poet your affection share,
Your just regard will well reward his
care.

Let Eve's unhappy fate the virgin warn,
Who makes the guidance of mankind her
scorn,
Who vainly fearful of a state unknown,
Ventures to pass thro' life's vast wild
alone.

How wretched was our general mother
Soon as from Adam's faithful side she
stray'd ! [prove

Oh ! think on this, ye fair, and haste to
The joy and safety of connubial love.

The path of life's a dark and dangerous
way ;

Alone who dare to tread it often stray :

But man, wise man, shall all your steps
direct,

Guide you in doubts and in distress protect.
Fix then your choice ; but let that choice
be wife,

Let Eve's example teach you to despise
The glozing serpent's tongue, the outward
show, [see you the serpent's show
Of the pert coxcomb and the gaudy beau.
The one like Satan, vers'd in treacherous
wiles, [see you the serpent's wiles
By folly, dress'd in wisdom's garb beguilest :
The other with fair form and specious mein,
At first with wonder and delight is seen ;
But tasted, like the fatal fruit is found,
Deceitful, hurtful, bitter and unsound ?
Such for our sakes avoid, if not your

own, [see you the serpent's own
For by our poet's tale, 'tis clearly shown,
That man must be, when woman is, [see you the serpent's
undone.

But let the wife, the brave, the generous
share [see you the serpent's share
Your tenderest love, and most affiduous
These shall thro' life their happy consorts
please, [see you the serpent's please
Give nights of joy, and crown their days

Then shall fall'n man resume his pristine
state, [see you the serpent's state
And Providence reverse his wretched fate ;
Then woman shall her first form'd grace
maintain, [see you the serpent's grace
And man, that Paradise he lost, regain !

A S P R I N G E V E N I N G.

THE western skies with Phœbus' car
are bright, [see you the sun's
And lengthning shadows show th' approach
Fir'd with the love of Thetis, swift he
speeds, [see you the sun's speed
And urges on with haste his foaming steeds.
From ev'ry spray, from ev'ry new-blown
bush,

The lark, the linnet, nightingale and thrush,
With voices sweet, the songsters of the air,
To sing their great Creator's praise prepare.
The new mown hay delightful fragrance
yields,

And nature decks with smiling green the
The orchards gay, Pomona's rural care,
With blossoms sweet perfume the neigh-
bouring air ; [see you the sun's air
The earnest of a coming plenteous year.

Expectant of the ruddy milk-maid's hand,
The willing cows with stretch'd out udders
stand ; [see you the sun's hand
With juice nectareous fill the flowing
Strain'd from the herbs of yonder flow'ry
dale. [see you the sun's herbs
The whistling swain from work returning
With pleasing hope, his future harvest rife ;
Descending dews the growing blade re-
fresh,
And all things wear a face of cheerfulness.

T H E

THE EIGHTH MONTH.

Monthly Chronologer.

Copy of a Letter from the ingenious Dr. JOHN LINING, of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated May 15.

HAVE several times this season, when there was an appearance of a thunder storm, succeeded in making Mr. Franklin's experiment with a kite for drawing the lightning from clouds *, and last Monday I repeated the same with remarkable success before many spectators. The flow of the electrical fluid, or of the matter of lightning, was so rapid and copious down the line near seven hundred feet long, to the key appended at the lower end of the line, that from thence I obtained sparks of lightning as thick and long as the first two joints of a man's little finger, and these as quick one after another as I could bring the loop of a wire, which I used for that purpose, within about two inches of the key: And the snappings from the key were so smart and loud, that they were heard at the distance of at least two hundred yards. A ten ounce phial coated was then properly suspended by the key that it might be charged, but the flux of the electrical matter down the line was so copious, that the phial was charged almost as soon as it was hung to the key, and the surcharge continued flying off for a considerable time, from the end of the phial's hoop, making a very loud hissing noise. I then endeavoured, without taking the phial off the key, to discharge it in the usual manner; but as soon as I brought the loop of the wire towards the coating of the phial, I received such a shock up to my shoulder that I failed in the attempt; and before I could be furnished with a longer wire to discharge the phial without receiving a shock, all the electrical fluid, or lightning in the cloud, was drawn from thence and discharged in the air, with a hissing noise from the extremity of the phial's hook. A greater degree of serenity soon succeeded, and no more of the awful noise of thunder, before expected, was heard.

To this it may be proper to add the following extract of a letter from Peterburgh, dated Aug. 7, to shew what caution ought to be used in these experiments.

"We had an odd accident happened here yesterday: A professor was making electrical experiments, when it thundered and lightened, in his garden, and was struck dead by a flash of fire that came from the iron. A man who stood quite close to him got several strokes with the wires, which made several deep cuts in his back cross one another. I am just come from seeing the professor's body: He has got a large red spot on the top of his head, another on the left breast, and a black one on his foot."

The total account of the success of the British vessels this season at Greenland is as follows, viz.

	Sh. Wh.	Sh. W.
London	15 64	Barrowstouness 1 6
Whitby	1 3	Dunbar 2 3
Newcastle	3 5	Aberdeen 2 7
Liverpool	1 6	Dundee 1 4
Bristol	1 5	Glasgow 3 12
Leith	6 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Total 36 144 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is remarkable, that out of 48 ships, the whole number upon the Greenland fishing from Britain, not one has been lost. (See p. 386.)

A List of the important Differences depending between the Courts of Europe.

1. Hanover's squabble with Prussia about East-Frizeland.
2. Affair of the Silezia loan.
3. Limits between England and France in North-America, and the affair of the neutral islands.
4. A free navigation in the West-Indies, without search or visit, to be obtained from Spain.
5. Boundaries of Finland to be settled between Russia and Sweden.
6. Dutchy of Courland to be provided with a new sovereign.
7. Quarrel between Spain and Denmark about treaties with the African states.
8. Affairs of the East-Indies to be settled between the English and the French.
9. Restitution or satisfaction to be made to France for ships taken by the English during the war with Spain. Of all which matters, some may possibly be adjusted by treaty, and some decided by the sword.

A fine monument has been put up, on the north side of Battersea church, to the memory of the late lord viscount Bolingbroke, done by Roubiliac, with this inscription:

* See our Mag. for last year, p. 607.

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Here lies
HENRY ST. JOHN;

In the reign of queen Anne
Secretary of war, secretary of state, and
viscount Bolingbroke.

In the days of king George I. and king
George II.

Something more and better.

His attachment to queen Anne
Exposed him to a long and severe perse-
cution;

He bore it with firmness of mind.
He passed the latter part of his life at home,

The enemy of no national party;

The friend of no faction.

Distinguished under the cloud of a proscrip-
tion,

Which had not been entirely taken off,
By zeal to maintain the liberty,
And to restore the antient prosperity
Of Great Britain.

In the same vault
Are interr'd, the remains of
Mary Clara das Champs de Marfilly,
Marchioness of Villette, and viscountess
Bolingbroke,

Born of a noble family,
Bred in the court of Lewis XIV.
She reflected a lustre on the former,
By the superior accomplishments of her
mind;

She was an ornament to the latter,
By the aimable dignity and grace of her
behaviour.

She lived

The honour of her own sex,
The delight and admiration of ours.

She died

An object of imitation to both,
With all the firmness that reason,
With all the resignation that religion
Can inspire.

Mary Clara das Champs de Marfilly,
Marchioness of Villette, and viscountess
Bolingbroke, whose character is given in
the above inscription, was relict of the
marquis de Villette, and niece to the cele-
brated madam de Maintenon, wife of
Lewis XIV. Her fortune, according to
Voltaire, was "scarcely any thing; she
had little else, says the author, besides
expectations; and has often told me,
that she reproached her aunt for doing so
little for her family." Her uncommon un-
derstanding, however, made up for this
deficiency, and madam de Maintenon, in
her letters lately published, accordingly
stiles her "the most sensible person among
her female relations."

SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The grand jury for the county of Sur-
rey found a bill of indictment against the
keepers of Richmond park, for refusing
certain persons admittance therein. Se-
venteen of the jury were for the bill and

seven against it. (See our Mag. for last
year, p. 353.)

MONDAY, 3.

Susanna Bruford, of Mounton near
Taunton, was burnt at Cure-Green near
Wells, for poisoning her husband, who
was a farmer of good repute. A little
before her execution, she declared that
the beginning of her misfortune was a
too neat intimacy with an attorney's
clerk, who seduced her when she had
been to see some fire-works at Taunton.
She behaved very penitently, and ac-
knowledged the justice of her sentence.

The Haslemere cause, at Kingston as-
izes, between Mr. Burrell and general
Oglethorpe, on one side, and Mr. Molineux
and Mr. Webb, on the other, lasted
13 hours, when a verdict was given for
the bailiff in the interest of the two for-
mer gentlemen, except in one point,
which was, whether he had qualified him-
self conformable to the corporation and
test acts, and that point, by agreement
of both parties, was found special.

MONDAY, 10.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey,
when the 5 following malefactors receiv-
ed sentence of death, viz. John Harris
and Philip Wilson, for a burglary : Han-
nah Wilson, for stripping and robbing an
infant in Whitechapel-road : Edward John-
son, for a burglary : And Mary Rimas,
for stealing a guinea privately from the
person of Anne Wheately.

Thomas Grevil, John Gibbon and Wil-
liam Clark, the three Abbotbury men,
who swore in favour of the gipsey on her
trial about Canning's affair, were acquit-
ted of the perjury for which they had
been indicted.

The three Irishmen for the rape on the
oyster-woman were discharged. (See p.
387.)

MONDAY, 17.

This night, about nine o'clock, as Mr.
Crouch, cook to the earl of Harrington,
was riding to town from Petersham, he
was flopt by the Gravel-pits on the king's
roads near Bloody-Bridge, by two foot-
pads, who pulled him off his horse, and
on his resistance fired two pistols at him ;
he drew a large knife he had in his pocket
and very much wounded one of them,
the blood running on him : After he was
down, they wrested the knife from him,
and almost ripped his belly up, and cut
and wounded him in several parts of his
body ; but some persons coming by, he
was carried to St. George's hospital, where
his wounds were dressed, and he sent
home to his house in Green-street, Gros-
venor-square : The villains took his watch
and money, and jumped several times on
his body. The next day he died of his
wounds ;

wounds ; and two soldiers were taken up and committed on account of the said murder and robbery.

THURSDAY, 20.

At a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was declared for the half year ending the 10th of October next.

Whitehall, Sept. 22. A convocation or parliament of tanners met at Truro in the county of Cornwall, on Tuesday the 11th instant, in order to confirm the ancient laws, rights and privileges of the stannaries, and to pass several new laws which were prepared in July, 1752.

All these laws were accordingly signed by John Hearle, Esq; vice-warden of his majesty's stannaries in Cornwall, and by twenty-three stannators then present.

After which an humble address of thanks to his majesty was unanimously agreed upon ; which address being transmitted to the earl of Waldegrave, warden of the stannaries, was by him presented to his majesty.

THURSDAY, 27.

Both houses of parliament met, according to their last prorogation, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued for their meeting on the 15th of November for the dispatch of business.

The same day, at a court of common-council at Guildhall, it was ordered, That the town-clerk do wait upon the members of parliament for this city, and acquaint them, that it is the earnest request of the said court, that they would severally use their best endeavours to obtain a repeal of the late act in favour of the Jews.

FRIDAY, 28.

Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman of Tower ward, and Matthew Blackiston, Esq; alderman of Bishopsgate ward, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality ; and on the Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster. (See p. 292.)

SATURDAY, 29.

Edward Ironside, Esq; alderman of Cordwainers ward, was elected lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing.

At the assizes at Maidstone 3, received sentence of death, at Norfolk assizes 2, at Warwick 2, at Hereford 2, at Gloucester 4, at Kingston-upon-Thames 3, at Wells 4, among whom were James Poulter, alias Baxter, for a highway robbery, (see p. 429.) and Susannah Brusford for poisoning her husband, who was executed as above mentioned ; at Newcastle upon Tine 3, for a rape and murder ; at Carlisle 4, at Bristol 2, and bills of indictment for high-treason were found against two of the late rioters ; at Apple-

by, one Hodgson, a taylor, was condemned and executed, for poisoning a soldier's wife near Kendal ; at Shrewsbury 2 were capitally convicted, at Durham 2.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 27. R. T. Hon. Charles Areskine of Alva, lord justice clerk, to Mrs. Maxwell of Preston.

William Wild, Esq; of Langley, Bucks, to Miss Isabella Cruden, of the same place.

30. Hon. Robert Butler, brother to lord vise. Lanesborough, in Ireland, to Mrs. Stoyte, daughter of Dr. Howard, late bishop of Elphin.

Thomas Knox, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Vesey, daughter of lord Knpton, in Ireland.

Sept. 4. Major Campbell Dalrymple, of gen. Cholmondeley's reg. of dragoons, to Miss Dowglas.

7. Mr. Gregorie, of Campvere in Zealand, merchant, to Miss Macaulay, daughter of Archibald Macaulay, Esq; conservator of the Scotch privileges in the Netherlands.

John Marsh, Esq; of Darlington in the county of Durham, barrister at law, to Miss Betty Smart of the same place, a 15,000 fortune.

10 William Richards, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to Miss Margaret Glavell, of Smedmore in Dorsetshire.

18. Francis Wheeler, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Jenny Smith, daughter of Abel Smith, Esq; of Nottingham.

23. Robert Gibson, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Hartley of Reading in Berks.

25. Mr. Derby, apothecary in Holborn to Miss Kitty Owen, of Clay Hill.

Aug. 30. The lady of Daniel Matthews, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 2. The lady of John Borlace Warren, Esq; of a son.

Countess of Berkely, of a son.

7. Lady Charlotte Conyers, daughter of the late earl of Pomfret, of a son.

The lady of Sir Francis Seabright, Bart, of a son.

The lady of Sir Rowland Stanley, Bart, of Hooton in Cheshire, of a son and heir.

12. The lady of col. Thomas, and sister to the earl of Albemarle, of a son.

20. Countess of Powis, of a daughter.

The lady of Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the bath, of a son.

22. Countess of Scarborough, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. R. T. Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, lord president of the court of session in Scotland.

30. Mr. deputy Thomas Northey, an eminent apothecary on Bread-street hill.

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31. Lord viscount Coke, member of parliament for Hatwich, and only son of the earl of Leicester, joint post master-general with Sir Everard Faukener.

John Oliver, Esq; deputy-governor of Windsor-castle for 30 years past.

Mr. John Holland, silversmith, without Bishopsgate, many years dep. of that ward.

William Gwynn Vaughan, Esq; at his seat in Breconshire, which county he represented in three several parliaments.

Sept. 2. Sir Henry Bacon, Bart. at Beccles in Suffolk.

Hon. John Tomlinson, Esq; deputy-governor of Antigua.

4. Richard Bulkley, Esq; at his house on Winifrid-plain, near Windsor, some time since a great brewer in Old-street.

Hon. Sir Andrew Fontaine, Knt. vice-chamberlain to her late majesty queen Caroline, warden of his majesty's mint, and a great antiquary.

The lady of count Steinberg, by an account from Hanover, sister to the Rt. Hon. the countess of Yarmouth.

10. Rev. Dr. Steward, minister of a dissenting congregation at Bury St. Edmund's, in the 84th year of his age.

11. The worshipful William Stratford, Esq; LL. D. commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond.

12. Thomas Le Gendre, Esq; of Walthamstow, a gentleman of a large fortune.

19. Mr. John Woodbridge, a wine-merchant, and one of the common-council-men of Tower ward.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE king has appointed John Morgan, clerk, to be chaplain to the governor and commander in chief in the island of Minorca.

From the other PAPERS.

Mr. Thomas Darkin, presented by earl Fitzwilliams, to the living of Odfon-Moor in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Thomas Esteman, to the rectory of Winch-Monkton in Cumberland.—Dr. Webber, and Mr. Wilkes, by the dean and chapter of Exeter, the former to the vicarage of Mynninnet, and the latter to the vicarage of St. Constantia, both in Cornwall.—Dr. Townhead, brother to lord viscount Townshend, made a prebendary of Westminster-abbey.—Henry Dawes, M. A. presented by the earl of Pembroke, to the rectory of Wilton St. Mary in Wiltshire.—Stanley, M. A. by the earl of Derby, to the rectory of Eccleton in Lancashire, a living worth 600l. per Ann.

—Mr. Fox, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Swithin London stone and St. Mary Bothaw.—Richard Samson, B. A. to the rectory of Thame, Ditton in Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 1. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. the earl of Ashburnham to be ranger and keeper of St. James's-park.—Robert Grylls, Esq; to be governor of Dartmouth castles and block-houses.—John Wells, Esq; to be capt. of a company in the third reg. of foot-guards, Montagu Blomer, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to another comp. of the said reg. John Smith, Esq; to be lieut. and —— Johnston, to be ensign in the said reg.—George Eyre, Esq; to be capt. of a troop in the royal reg. of horse-guards, George Newton, Esq; to be capt. lieut. to another troop in the said reg. Hungerford Bland, gent. to be lieut. and Harvey Smith, gent. to be cornet in the said reg.—Nehemiah Donellan, Esq; to be major to the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by lieut. gen. Wolfe, and likewise to be a capt. of a company in the said reg. Francis Wilkinson, Esq; to be capt. of another company in the said reg. John Corrance, Esq; to be a capt. lieut. Thomas Backhouse, gent. lieut. and —— Adams, gent. to be ensign in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Sept. 8. Henry Conyngham, of Mount-Charles, Esq; created baron of Mount-Charles in Ireland.—Sir John Saville, knight of the Bath, created baron Pollington of Longford in Ireland.—William Yorke, Esq; made chief justice of the common-pleas in Ireland.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The king has appointed Sir James Gray, Bart. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of the Two Sicilies.

From the other PAPERS.

Earl of Rothes made governor of Dun-cannon-castle.—Lieut. col. Thomas Brudenell, appointed lieut. governor of Windsor castle, by the earl of Cardigan who is governor.—William Arundel, Esq; made a capt. in col. Leighton's reg. of foot.

B—KR—TE.

AMBROSE Marshall, of London-bridge, ribbon-weaver.—John Saxon, late of Sunderland in the county of Durham, mercer.—Thomas Grubb, of the parish of St. Clement-Danes, victualler.—James Bainbrigg, of Leeds in York-shire, tobacconist.—Paul Savignac and Judith Savignac, of Carshalton in Surreys leather-dressers and partners.—Josias Johannot, of Deptford in Kent, paper-maker.—Thomas Bagnall, of Upping-ham in Rutlandshire, grocer.—William Stafford, of Whiston in Yorkshire, grocer and flaxdresser.—John Terrey, of Aylsham in Norfolk, grocer, mercer, and draper.

[Foreign affairs, and Catalogue of books, in our next.]

PRICES OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.